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UNITED NATIONS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

16 June 1958 - 15 June 1959

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : FOURTEENTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 1 (A/4132)

NEW YORK

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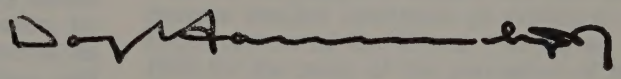
ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
UNCURK	United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNREF	United Nations Refugee Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Foreword

I submit herewith my fourteenth annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization from 16 June 1958 to 15 June 1959.

The review of the role of the Organization in world affairs which forms an Introduction to my annual report will this year be submitted, at a date nearer to the opening of the fourteenth session, as an addendum to the present document.



Dag HAMMARSKJOLD
Secretary-General

1 July 1959

Foreword

Chapter I

POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS

Chapter I covers the activities of the United Nations on political and security matters between 16 June 1958 and 15 June 1959. It gives an account of the action taken by the General Assembly at its third emergency special session in August 1958 and at its thirteenth session, by the Security Council and by the Secretary-General, as well as by the various committees, commissions and agencies set up to deal with political and security questions.

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly elected Argentina, Italy and Tunisia as non-permanent members of the Security Council to fill vacancies resulting from the expiration, on 31 December 1958, of the terms of office of Colombia, Iraq and Sweden. The composition of the Security Council beginning 1 January 1959 as a result of those elections is as follows: China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (permanent members) and Argentina, Canada, Italy, Japan, Panama and Tunisia (non-permanent members).

Items dealt with by the Security Council have been treated more briefly than the others, since a more detailed account of the proceedings of the Council on such questions may be found in the reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly for the periods 16 July 1957 to 15 July 1958 and 16 July 1958 to 15 July 1959.

1. The question of disarmament

(*a*) Developments prior to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly

Neither the Disarmament Commission nor its Sub-Committee met during the period under review.

In June 1958, the Secretary-General offered the facilities and services of the United Nations in Geneva to the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which had agreed on the convening of a conference of experts to study the possibility of detecting violations of a possible agreement on the suspension of nuclear tests. The report of the conference, which took place at the Palais des Nations from 1 July to 20 August 1958, was transmitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council through the intermediary of the Secretary-General who was represented at the conference by a personal representative.

Subsequently the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States agreed to convene a conference on the discontinuance of nuclear tests at the Palais des Nations beginning 31 October 1958.

In an exchange of letters, the two sides agreed to convene another conference of experts at the European Headquarters of the United Nations on 10 November 1958 for the study of the prevention of surprise attack.

(*b*) Consideration by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session

The agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly included the following items: "Question of disarmament", submitted by the Secretary-General; "The discontinuance of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests", submitted by the Soviet Union; and "The reduction of the military budgets of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France by 10 to 15 per cent and the use of part of the savings so effected for assistance to the underdeveloped countries", submitted by the Soviet Union. The First Committee, to which the three items were referred, considered them concurrently at twenty-four meetings from 10 October to 4 November 1958.

The USSR submitted on 18 September 1958 a memorandum which set forth proposals for partial measures of disarmament on the following matters: (1) reduction of armed forces; (2) reduction of conventional armaments and military budgets; (3) prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons; (4) discontinuance of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests; (5) banning of the use of cosmic space for military purposes, elimination of foreign bases on the territories of other countries and international co-operation in the study of cosmic space; (6) international control and measures for the prevention of surprise attack; (7) reduction of the number of foreign troops stationed in the territory of Germany and in other European States; (8) prohibition of war propaganda; (9) the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

A memorandum on the question of disarmament was also circulated by the Secretary-General who welcomed the technical approach and suggested for the consideration of the General Assembly the value of endorsing the principle of openness of information. He also observed that an international control organ might function better were it to be integrated with the United Nations.

On 9 October, the USSR submitted a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would call upon all States carrying out atomic and hydrogen weapons tests immediately to halt such tests, and recommend that States possessing nuclear weapons should enter into

negotiation with a view to the conclusion of an appropriate international agreement.

On 10 October, the USSR submitted another draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would recommend that the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom and France assume an undertaking to reduce their military budgets by not less than 10 to 15 per cent and would call on them to allocate a certain part of the funds released for assistance to the under-developed countries.

On 13 October, a joint draft resolution was submitted by seventeen Powers (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Iran, Italy, Laos, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States). By this draft resolution, the General Assembly would: (1) urge that in the negotiations between States that had tested nuclear weapons the parties make every effort to reach early agreement on the suspension of nuclear weapons tests under effective international control; (2) urge the parties not to undertake further testing of nuclear weapons while those negotiations were in progress; (3) call attention to the importance and urgency of achieving the widest possible measures against the possibility of surprise attack; (4) express determination that the trend of the recent encouraging initiatives, including the technical approach, should continue with a view to contributing to a balanced and effectively controlled world-wide system of disarmament; (5) invite the conferences on nuclear weapons tests and on surprise attack to avail themselves of the assistance and services of the Secretary-General and request them to keep the United Nations informed; (6) invite the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governments concerned, to render whatever advice and assistance might seem appropriate to facilitate current developments or any further initiatives related to the problem of disarmament; and (7) transmit to the conferences on nuclear weapons tests and on surprise attack the relevant records of the First Committee.

On 15 October, twelve Powers (Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Nepal, United Arab Republic and Yemen) submitted a revised version of an earlier Indian draft resolution which would have the General Assembly: (1) call for the immediate discontinuance of the testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons until agreement was reached by the States concerned in regard to the technical arrangements and control considered necessary to insure the observance of the discontinuance of such tests; (2) request the parties to the Geneva negotiations to report to the General Assembly their agreement in order that the Assembly might take steps to extend the operation of the agreement to all States; (3) call upon all other States to desist from embarking upon the testing of nuclear weapons pending the completion of the aforementioned action of the General Assembly; and (4) request the Secretary-General to render assistance to the conference on nuclear tests at Geneva. Ethiopia and Yugoslavia later became co-sponsors of this draft resolution, bringing the number of sponsors to fourteen.

In the course of the debate in the First Committee, the United States and the United Kingdom maintained that it would be unrealistic for the General Assembly to try to restrict the nuclear Powers to a particular course of action before they had full opportunity for negotiations, particularly with respect to the membership, functions and voting procedure of the control organization. But they emphasized their Governments' willingness to suspend nuclear weapons testing for one year without control, as from the beginning of the Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests on 31 October 1958, provided the Soviet Union did likewise. Further, they offered to extend this suspension indefinitely as long as it was known each year that the inspection system to be established during the first year was working, and that reasonable progress was being made in other aspects of disarmament.

In opposition to the fourteen-Power draft resolution, it was observed that the draft would call upon the nuclear Powers to cease nuclear weapons testing even if they were unable to agree on the establishment of a control system. The sponsors of the fourteen-Power draft, on the other hand, urged the Assembly to assume that the nuclear Powers would agree on the question of control. They also noted that, in any event, the Disarmament Commission or the General Assembly would be in a position to deal with the matter should the Geneva Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests not succeed.

The USSR maintained that since the nuclear Powers had accepted the report of the Conference of Experts, it was possible to proceed directly to the immediate and permanent cessation of nuclear weapons tests, regardless of the projected conference. It declared its willingness to cease immediately nuclear weapons testing for all time if the United States and the United Kingdom did likewise.

On 17 October, Ireland proposed amendments to the seventeen-Power joint draft resolution by which the General Assembly would: (1) urge that the parties in the Geneva negotiations should not supply other States with nuclear weapons while negotiations were taking place and during the period of any suspension of tests that might result therefrom, and (2) urge all other States to refrain from producing nuclear weapons during the same period. These amendments were later withdrawn before the voting.

Ireland also submitted a draft resolution calling for the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee to study the dangers inherent in the further dissemination of nuclear weapons.

On 20 October, Mexico submitted a draft resolution, which it later withdrew, inviting France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States to consider the possibilities and procedures for the resumption of disarmament negotiations within the United Nations.

Another amendment to the seventeen-Power draft resolution was proposed on 21 October by Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti and Uruguay. This amendment, which would invite States to devote, out of the funds made available as a result of disarmament, additional resources to help the less developed countries, was incorporated in the draft resolution.

On 22 October, India and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution by which the Assembly would reaffirm the responsibility of the United Nations for seeking a solution of the disarmament problem, and decide that the Disarmament Commission should be composed of all the Members of the United Nations. Following the consideration of several amendments proposed by El

Salvador, by France, by the United Kingdom and the United States, and by the USSR, a revised draft was submitted by India and Yugoslavia on 3 November whereby the Assembly would decide that the Disarmament Commission should, for 1959 and on an *ad hoc* basis, be composed of all the Members of the United Nations. A further oral amendment by the United Kingdom and the United States, accepted by the sponsors, provided that the Assembly would call upon the Secretary-General to convene the first meeting of the Disarmament Commission after consultation with the Members, and instruct the Commission to adopt its own rules of procedure after beginning its activities under rule 162 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

A second draft resolution was submitted by India and Yugoslavia on 22 October according to which the Assembly would: (1) express the hope that the widest possible measure of agreement would be achieved in the conference on the technical aspects of measures against surprise attack; (2) request the Secretary-General to render assistance and services as required; and (3) request the participants to inform the United Nations of the progress achieved.

In an attempt to have the Committee unanimously adopt a resolution on the question of nuclear tests, Austria, Japan and Sweden submitted a draft resolution on 31 October whereby the General Assembly would: (1) express the hope that the Geneva Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests would be successful; (2) request the parties to report to the Assembly the agreement that might result from their negotiations; and (3) request the Secretary-General to provide assistance and services.

Following unsuccessful attempts to have the sponsors agree on a draft resolution on nuclear tests acceptable to all, the First Committee decided on 31 October to give priority in the voting to the seventeen-Power draft resolution, which it then approved by a roll-call vote of 49 to 9, with 23 abstentions. The General Assembly, on 4 November, adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 49 to 9, with 22 abstentions (resolution 1252 A (XIII)).

The three-Power draft resolution submitted by Austria, Japan and Sweden was approved by the First Committee by 47 votes to 19, with 11 abstentions. The General Assembly adopted it on 4 November by 55 votes to 9, with 12 abstentions (resolution 1252 B (XIII)).

After the Committee had rejected operative paragraph 1 of the fourteen-Power draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 36 to 26, with 19 abstentions, India, on behalf of the sponsors, withdrew the remainder of the draft. On 4 November, the draft resolution was resubmitted in the General Assembly where it was rejected by a roll-call vote of 41 to 27, with 13 abstentions.

In view of the First Committee's vote on the fourteen-Power draft resolution, the USSR representative said that his delegation would not press for a vote on its draft resolution on the immediate cessation of testing.

The USSR draft resolution on the reduction of military budgets was rejected by the First Committee by a roll-call vote of 39 to 10, with 32 abstentions.

Paragraph 2 of Ireland's draft resolution was voted on first and separately, at the request of its sponsor, and was approved by a roll-call vote of 37 to none, with 44 abstentions. Thereupon the representative of Ireland expressed satisfaction that the Committee, without any negative votes, had recognized that there was a danger that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons might occur. He then withdrew the resolution, which would have established an *ad hoc* committee to study the problem, explaining that he did not want to insist upon any particular method of dealing with the danger. The Chairman agreed to the withdrawal of the draft resolution.

The draft resolution submitted by India and Yugoslavia on the conference on surprise attack was approved by the First Committee by 73 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. The General Assembly adopted it on 4 November by 75 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (resolution 1252 C (XIII)).

The revised draft resolution submitted by India and Yugoslavia on changing the composition of the Disarmament Commission was approved by the Committee by 78 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The General Assembly adopted it on 4 November by 76 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (resolution 1252 D (XIII)).

(*c*) Other developments

On 3 November 1958, the USSR transmitted to the United Nations a statement by the Soviet Government dated 31 October in connexion with the Geneva Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests which began on that date. Observing that the United States and the United Kingdom had intensified their nuclear weapons testing programme after the USSR had unilaterally suspended its own on 31 March, the Soviet Union declared its right to continue test explosions in a one-to-one ratio to the number of explosions carried out by the United States and the United Kingdom together since that time.

On 7 November, the United States transmitted a statement by President Eisenhower in which he announced that the Soviet Union had continued the testing of nuclear weapons despite the opening of negotiations and in the face of resolution 1252 A (XIII). While the United States and the United Kingdom considered themselves relieved from any obligation, they would continue the suspension of tests for the time being in the hope that the Soviet Union would shortly reconsider its position.

On 5 January 1959, the report of the Conference of Experts for the study of possible measures which might be helpful in preventing surprise attack was circulated by the Secretary-General. The conference, which began on 10 November, suspended its meetings on 18 December 1958.

The Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests, at which a representative of the Secretary-General was present, was still in session at the Palais des Nations at the end of the period covered by the present report.

2. Peaceful uses of atomic energy

(*a*) Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

By resolution 912 (X) on the peaceful uses of atomic energy adopted unanimously on 3 December 1955, the General Assembly recommended that a second inter-

national conference for the exchange of technical information regarding the peaceful uses of atomic energy should be held under the auspices of the United Nations in two or three years time. The Secretary-General, acting on the advice of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, determined that the Conference should be held at Geneva from 1 to 13 September 1958, and issued invitations to the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, to all the specialized agencies and to IAEA to participate. In formulating the provisional topical agenda and in making other arrangements for the Conference, the Secretary-General was assisted by the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The appropriate specialized agencies and IAEA were also consulted by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee.

The provisional topical agenda for the second Conference was wider in its scientific and technological scope than that of the first Conference since it covered a new field—the possibility of controlled fusion. The Conference was organized on the basis of an initial series of general sessions introducing the main branches of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, followed by the five parallel series of technical sessions which dealt with physics, including fusion; reactors; chemistry; isotopes and radiological protection; and raw materials, metallurgy and reactor technology.

Participation in the 1958 Conference was on a much larger scale than in 1955. A total of 2,535 abstracts and 2,135 full papers were submitted by forty-six Governments and six intergovernmental organizations, of which 714 were selected for oral presentation. Sixty-nine States and nine specialized agencies participated in the Conference, the total number of delegates and advisers being 2,692. In addition, 3,651 observers from industrial concerns, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations attended the Conference. A total of 911 accredited representatives of information media from thirty-six countries covered the Conference.

Twenty Governments presented scientific exhibits, which were housed in a special temporary building constructed for the purpose on the grounds of the Palais des Nations. The countries providing exhibits were Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela. Some fifty films relating to subjects on the programme and provided by nine countries were shown during the Conference. A large commercial and industrial exhibition, organized by the Swiss authorities, was held in the Palais des expositions in Geneva simultaneously with the Conference.

The complete proceedings of the Conference, comprising thirty-two volumes and an index, have been published in English. Abridged editions will also appear simultaneously in French, Spanish and Russian and will contain the records of all the Conference sessions, all papers selected for oral presentation, all papers originally presented in the language of the version concerned, and a limited number of other papers selected for the purpose.

(*b*) Consideration by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly considered in plenary meetings the Secretary-General's report on the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

The representatives of the United States and of the Soviet Union spoke of the success of the Conference in providing a stimulus to scientific endeavour and practical application in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In view of the very large amount of material submitted to the second Conference, some time would be required for the evaluation of its results and for a conclusion regarding the need, nature and timing of any similar conferences in the future.

The General Assembly had before it a draft resolution sponsored by seven Powers (Brazil, Canada, France, India, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and United States). According to the draft resolution, the Assembly would: (1) record its satisfaction with the contribution made by the second Conference to the free international exchange of scientific and technical information and to the expanded international co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy; (2) express its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee, the Secretary-General of the Conference and the participants for their contribution to the success of the Conference; (3) propose the extension of the Advisory Committee, established in paragraph 5 of section B of resolution 810 (IX), as the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee which would henceforth advise and assist the Secretary-General, at his request, on all matters relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy with which the United Nations might be concerned; (4) request the Secretary-General and the Scientific Advisory Committee, in consultation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the interested specialized agencies, to undertake a thorough evaluation of the second Conference in relation to the need, nature and timing of similar conferences in this field; and (5) request the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session and a report on the results of the above-mentioned evaluation at its fifteenth session. The draft resolution was adopted unanimously on 13 December 1958 (resolution 1344 (XIII)).

3. Effects of atomic radiation

(*a*) Consideration by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session

During the period under review the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1147 (XII) of 14 November 1957, submitted a report to the Assembly on the strengthening and widening of scientific activities in the field of the effects of atomic radiation. This report, together with the comprehensive report submitted by the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, formed the starting point for the discussion of the question at four meetings of the First Committee from 5 to 8 December 1958. The delegations who took part in the debate stressed the importance of the Scientific Committee's report, the usefulness of continuing the Committee's work and the

necessity of co-operation between the Committee, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies concerned. Representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and IAEA were present during the debate and made statements.

The First Committee had before it a draft resolution, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States, whereby the General Assembly would: (1) commend the Scientific Committee for its work and valuable report; (2) express its appreciation to the United Nations agencies, to the international non-governmental and national scientific organizations, and to the individual scientists who had assisted the Committee in its work; (3) urge all concerned to take note of the suggestions made and the views expressed in the report; (4) request the Committee to continue its useful work, to report to the General Assembly as appropriate, and to consult with the other agencies and organizations concerned on projects within its sphere of activity; and (5) call upon all concerned to assist the Committee by making available to it relevant reports and studies and by pursuing such investigations as might broaden world scientific knowledge in this sphere and transmitting their results to the Committee.

The First Committee unanimously approved the draft resolution on 8 December, and the General Assembly adopted it unanimously on 13 December (resolution 1347 (XIII)).

(*b*) Consideration by the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Consequent upon the adoption of resolution 1347 (XIII), the Scientific Committee held its sixth session at Headquarters from 23 March to 1 April 1959. Professor Rolf Sievert of Sweden served as Chairman and Dr. V. R. Khanolker of India as Vice-Chairman. At this session the Committee considered a number of aspects of its future programme of work.

The Committee noted that it had received, and hoped to continue to review, much useful information on fall-out, radiation levels and radiobiological questions from States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of IAEA. In order to carry out the task assigned to it by the General Assembly, the Committee found it necessary to suggest that this collection of information be supplemented by a variety of activities and discussions undertaken by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, IAEA, and certain non-governmental organizations. The Committee further decided to request the Secretary-General to continue to provide it with assistance as in the past, to recommend to the General Assembly that its normal pattern of meetings be similar to that of past years with appropriate adjustments found desirable in the light of the Committee's past experience and present situation, and to centre its discussion, in the immediately forthcoming sessions, on radioactive fall-out and radiobiological questions. The Committee intends to continue to report progress annually to the General Assembly and to submit a further comprehensive report in 1962.

4. Measures aimed at the implementation and promotion of peaceful and neighbourly relations among States

On 10 July 1958, Czechoslovakia requested the inclusion of an item entitled "Measures aimed at implementation and promotion of principles of peaceful co-existence among States" in the agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

An explanatory memorandum, submitted on 18 August, stated that despite the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 1236 (XII) of 14 December 1957 entitled "Peaceful and neighbourly relations among States" and other important steps taken over the last few years toward the easing of international tension, the fundamental causes of the present grave international situation persisted, and another serious threat to world peace had recently arisen.

If States applied the principles of peaceful co-existence irrespective of their political, economic and social systems, peaceful co-operation would follow. The nations desired new efforts by the United Nations toward this end. The elimination of mistrust among States might result not only in better relations and more frequent contacts between statesmen, but also in the assumption of common obligations which would strengthen international peace and security.

On 22 September, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its agenda under the title "Measures aimed at the implementation and promotion of peaceful and neighbourly relations among States". The substitution of "peaceful and neighbourly relations" for "principles of peaceful co-existence" was proposed in the General Committee by the representative of the United States so that the title would correspond to the heading of resolution 1236 (XII). The General Committee, and later the Assembly, upheld the change over the objections of the representative of Czechoslovakia and others who felt that the expression "principles of peaceful co-existence" had been accepted by many States and was broad enough to cover all aspects of international co-operation.

A draft resolution on the item was first submitted by Czechoslovakia on 6 October, whereby the Assembly would: (1) refer to the provisions of the Charter concerning the development of friendly relations among nations, and to the principles of resolution 1236 (XII); (2) condemn acts directed against these principles; (3) note the favourable influence of their implementation upon relations among States irrespective of their political, economic and social systems; (4) call upon all States to remove all obstacles to the implementation of the above principles; and (5) recommend to Governments to aim at bilateral and multilateral agreements on the development of co-operation in the fields of economy, culture, science and technology, and to Member States to take measures for the dissemination of the ideas of peaceful co-existence by various media.

On 19 November, however, Czechoslovakia joined Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Ireland and Yugoslavia in sponsoring a new draft resolution, whereby the Assembly would: (1) reaffirm the purposes and principles of the United Nations; (2) call upon Member States to live together in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Charter; (3) urge all

Members to resort to the Organization in seeking peaceful solutions of their problems; (4) call upon Member States to take effective steps towards the implementation of the principles of peaceful and neighbourly relations; (5) recommend that all Member States take practical measures to foster open, free and friendly co-operation and understanding in the fields of economy, culture, science, technology and communications; and (6) welcome agreements between Member States for the attainment of the aims of the resolution.

The Special Political Committee, to which the item was referred, considered it in the course of six meetings from 1 to 5 December. While there was general agreement on the need for peaceful and neighbourly relations among States, there were differences concerning the reasons for the existing international tension, and the means to relieve it. Various specific measures which would give effect to the principle of peaceful and neighbourly relations among States were suggested by different representatives.

On 5 December 1958, the Special Political Committee approved the joint draft resolution by 68 votes to none, with 1 abstention, and on 10 December the General Assembly adopted it by 77 votes to none, with 1 abstention (resolution 1301 (XIII)).

5. Question of the peaceful use of outer space

Consideration by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session

As indicated in the previous annual report, the Soviet Union requested on 15 March 1958 the inclusion in the agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "The banning of the use of cosmic space for military purposes, the elimination of foreign bases on the territories of other countries and international co-operation in the study of cosmic space".

On 2 September 1958, the United States requested the inclusion in the agenda of the same session of an item entitled "Programme for international co-operation in the field of outer space".

On 22 September, the Assembly decided to include these two proposals in its agenda as sub-items of the item "Question of the peaceful use of outer space".

The First Committee considered the question in the course of fifteen meetings held from 12 to 24 November. The Committee had before it a draft resolution submitted by the USSR on 7 November, under which the Assembly would recognize the necessity for an international agreement to include: (1) a ban on the use of outer space for military purposes and an undertaking by States to launch rockets into cosmic space only under an agreed international programme; (2) the elimination of foreign military bases on the territories of other States, primarily in Europe, the Near and Middle East and North Africa; (3) the establishment of appropriate international control within the United Nations framework over the carrying out of these obligations; and (4) the establishment of a United Nations agency for international co-operation in the study of cosmic space. This agency would have the following functions: (1) to work out and supervise an agreed international programme for launching inter-continental and space rockets to study cosmic space; (2) to continue on a permanent basis the cosmic-space research begun within the framework of the International Geophysical Year; (3) to serve as a world centre for the collection, mutual exchange and dissemination of information on cosmic research; and (4) to co-ordinate national research programmes for the study of cosmic space.

On 13 November, a draft resolution was submitted by Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Under the terms of this draft resolution, an *ad hoc* committee on the peaceful uses of outer space would be established with the task of reporting to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session on the following points: (1) the activities and resources of the United Nations, of its specialized agencies and of other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space; (2) the areas of possible international co-operation in this field which could be undertaken under United Nations auspices for the benefit of States, irrespective of their degree of economic development; (3) the future United Nations organizational arrangements to facilitate international co-operation in this field; and (4) the nature of legal problems which might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space. The Assembly would also ask the Secretary-General to aid the proposed committee and recommend any other steps within the United Nations framework to encourage international co-operation for the peaceful uses of outer space.

On 18 November, the USSR submitted a revised draft resolution which omitted its previous proposal that any consideration of the question of outer space be linked with an agreement to prohibit the launching of rockets into outer space for military purposes and to eliminate all military bases on foreign territory. The revised USSR proposal called for the establishment, within the framework of the United Nations, of an international committee for co-operation in the study of cosmic space for peaceful purposes. It also provided for the creation of an eleven-member preparatory group to work out the programme and rules of the committee. This preparatory group would be composed of the Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, India, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the United Arab Republic, Sweden and Argentina, and in its work it would proceed on the basis that the international committee should have, *inter alia*, the following main functions: (1) to continue on a permanent basis the cosmic-space research being carried on within the framework of the International Geophysical Year; (2) to organize the mutual exchange and dissemination of information on cosmic-space research; and (3) to co-ordinate national research programmes for the study of cosmic space and render all possible help in their realization. The preparatory group would report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session, and the international committee, when established, would decide on an appropriate form of agreement providing for close relationship with the United Nations.

On 24 November, the United States representative introduced, on behalf of the sponsors, a revised text of the twenty-Power draft resolution which would, *inter*

alia, incorporate points 1, 2 and 3 of the USSR revised draft resolution enumerated above, and would provide that the *ad hoc* committee would be composed of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, the Soviet Union, Sweden, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The final phase of the discussion in the First Committee centred on the membership of the *ad hoc* committee. There was agreement that the countries most advanced in the field of outer space exploration should be included. But, in spite of consultations between the USSR and the United States, no agreement could be reached on the criteria to be applied for the selection of other members.

On 24 November, a draft resolution was submitted by Burma, India and the United Arab Republic whereby the Assembly would, considering the urgent need for constructive steps in the field of the peaceful uses of outer space, ask the United States and the USSR to consider the matter and report to the First Committee on an agreed and practical approach to the problem.

On 24 November, the First Committee rejected the three-Power draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 25 to 14, with 42 abstentions.

The USSR then withdrew its revised draft resolution. The Soviet representative stated in this connexion that the revised draft resolution had been submitted as a basis for a unanimous decision, which could not be reached.

The revised twenty-Power draft resolution was then approved by the First Committee by a vote of 54 to 9, with 18 abstentions. By the terms of that resolution, the *ad hoc* committee was required to report to the General Assembly on the following points described in paragraph 1 of the draft resolution: (1) the activities and resources of the United Nations, of its specialized agencies and of other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space; (2) the area of international co-operation and programmes in the peaceful uses of outer space which could appropriately be undertaken under United Nations auspices to the benefit of States irrespective of the state of their economic or scientific development, taking into account the following proposals, *inter alia*: (*a*) continuation on a permanent basis of the outer space research now being carried on within the framework of the International Geophysical Year; (*b*) organization of the mutual exchange and dissemination of information on outer space research; (*c*) co-ordination of national research programmes for the study of outer space, and the rendering of all possible assistance and help towards their realization; (3) the future organizational arrangements to facilitate international co-operation in this field within the framework of the United Nations; (4) the nature of legal problems which may arise in the carrying out of programmes to explore outer space.

After this vote, Czechoslovakia and the USSR declared that they would not take part in the work of the *ad hoc* committee because the resolution adopted represented an attempt to impose on the Assembly and on various delegations a membership for the Committee which made fruitful co-operation impossible.

The draft resolution recommended by the First Committee was adopted by the General Assembly on 13 December by a vote of 53 to 9, with 19 abstentions (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

The *ad hoc* Committee was convened on 6 May 1959. The representatives of the following States took part in its work: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

At its first meeting, the *ad hoc* Committee established two committees of the whole, one technical and one legal, and decided, without objection: (1) to request the Secretary-General to prepare a report on paragraph 1(*a*) of General Assembly resolution 1348 (XIII); (2) to request the technical and legal committees of the whole to prepare, respectively, a report on paragraph 1(*b*) and one on paragraph 1(*d*) of the resolution; and (3) to defer until after the receipt of the three reports referred to above its examination of paragraph 1(*c*) of the resolution.

The reports by the two committees and by the Secretary-General were intended as a basis for the *ad hoc* Committee's report to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. The work on this report was continuing at the end of the period under review.

6. Admission of new Members

(*a*) Admission of the Republic of Guinea

On 3 December 1958, the Ambassador of the Republic of Guinea submitted his country's application for admission to membership in the United Nations, together with a declaration of acceptance of the obligations contained in the Charter. He also transmitted a proclamation of the national independence of Guinea and an act adopting the Constitution of the Republic.

On 9 December, the Security Council considered this application. A draft resolution submitted by Iraq and Japan recommending to the General Assembly that the Republic of Guinea should be admitted to membership in the United Nations was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention (France).

Upon the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly decided, on 12 December, to include the question of the admission of new Members in the agenda of the session, and to discuss it at once in plenary meeting. Ghana, Haiti, Iraq and Japan submitted a draft resolution providing that the Assembly, having considered the application of the Republic of Guinea, should decide to admit it to membership in the United Nations. The draft resolution was adopted without opposition, and the delegation of Guinea took its place in the Assembly.

(*b*) Consideration of the applications of the Republic of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Viet-Nam

At the request of the United States, the Security Council, on 9 December 1958, considered the applications of the Republic of Korea and Viet-Nam. A separate draft resolution on each application was submitted jointly by France, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, noting the Assembly's reaffirmation at

its twelfth session that the applicant State was fully qualified for and deserving of admission, and recommending to the Assembly that it act favourably on the application. The USSR submitted an amendment to the draft resolution concerning the Republic of Korea, whereby the Council would recommend that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea be admitted to membership simultaneously.

On the same day, the Council voted on these proposals. The Soviet amendment for the simultaneous admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was rejected by 8 votes to 1 (USSR), with 2 abstentions (Iraq, Sweden). The joint draft resolution recommending the admission of the Republic of Korea received 9 votes in favour and 1 against (USSR), with 1 abstention (Iraq), and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member. The joint draft resolution recommending the admission of Viet-Nam received 8 votes in favour and 1 against (USSR), with 2 abstentions (Canada, Iraq), and that, too, was not adopted owing to the same circumstance. The Council then agreed to submit a special report on the proceedings to the General Assembly.

7. The question of Hungary

On 21 June 1958, the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary issued a *communiqué* concerning the execution of Imre Nagy, Pál Maléter and two of his companions which had been announced by the Hungarian Government on 16 June. The Special Committee referred to a recent statement from Belgrade in which the Government of Yugoslavia had recalled the undertakings given to it by Mr. Kádár when Mr. Nagy had left the asylum of the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest on 22 November 1956. The Committee also referred to communications which it had addressed to the Hungarian Government drawing attention to the concern displayed throughout the world regarding the fate of the men and women who had played a part in the events in Hungary during October and November of 1956. All the appeals of the United Nations had been ignored. The execution of Mr. Nagy and his companions demonstrated that the oppression of the Hungarian people had not abated, and that the reign of terror which had begun when Russian forces moved into Hungary early in November 1956 continued. The Committee noted that the announcement of the executions by the Government of Hungary contained no indication of the movements of the prisoners between the time of Nagy's abduction and the time of the trials, no indication of the country in which they had been tried, the place where the executions had been carried out, the precise form of the indictment, or the laws and procedures under which they had been tried and sentenced. Those were matters on which the United Nations had every right to be fully informed. The Committee accordingly appealed to interested Governments having at their disposal any information regarding the circumstances of the arrest, trial and execution to make it available to the Committee. The Committee deplored that latest tragic event in which those men, symbols of the hope of a nation for freedom from foreign domination, had been secretly sent to death—in circumstances which called for full exposure—in violation of solemn undertakings that their persons would not be harmed, and in defiance of the judgement and opinion of the United Nations. It expressed its grave concern lest the end of that repression and killing might not yet be in sight.

On 14 July 1958, the Special Committee transmitted to the Governments of Member States a special report concerning the circumstances of the above-mentioned executions. In the face of the Hungarian Government's refusal to make fuller information available, the Committee had concentrated on Hungarian Government official texts and *communiqués* and on reports of officially licensed Hungarian newspapers and broadcasts of statements by Hungarian ministers, high officials and party leaders. The execution had special significance, the report stated, because Mr. Nagy, as Prime Minister of the Government of Hungary (of which Mr. Kádár had also been a member) had appealed directly to the United Nations on 1 and 2 November 1956. The fate of Imre Nagy, however, should not be allowed to distract attention from many other sentences, officially announced, concerning persons accused of being connected with the 1956 uprising. A list of sentences announced by the Hungarian government-licensed press and radio—all apparently referring to persons associated with the 1956 uprising—was submitted in an annex to the report.

While the arrest of General Maléter and the abduction of Mr. Nagy and his companions had been undertaken by Soviet personnel, the Hungarian Government, in announcing the subsequent trials and executions, had accepted full responsibility. The secret trials and executions evidenced continued disregard for the resolutions of the General Assembly and for human rights. The record clearly showed that the action of the Hungarian Government in bringing Imre Nagy to trial was contrary to solemn assurances which Mr. Kádár had previously given on behalf of the Hungarian Government, including those confirmed by letter to the Yugoslav Government. In view of the continued prevalence of unofficial reports of further secret trials and executions, the Special Committee expressed the hope that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, hearing the voice of public opinion in many countries, would cease carrying out new death sentences and, bringing to an end the present harsh repression, would effectively re-establish the inalienable principles of human rights.

In a letter dated 16 August 1958, the representative of Australia, referring to the report of the Special Committee, said that his Government, believing that the General Assembly would wish to consider the report at its thirteenth session, had instructed him to request the Secretary-General to include in the agenda for that session the item entitled "The situation in Hungary". On 3 September, the representative of Uruguay supported the request made by the representative of Australia.

The General Committee decided, by 15 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions, to recommend that the item be included in the agenda of the thirteenth session, and recommended that it be discussed by the General Assembly directly in plenary meting.

On 22 September, the General Assembly decided, by a roll-call vote of 61 to 10, with 10 abstentions, to include the item in the agenda. It was discussed in the course of four plenary meetings held on 11 and 12 December.

On 10 December, a draft resolution was submitted by thirty-seven Powers (Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Laos, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela). The draft provided that the Assembly, having considered the supplementary report of the Special Committee dated 14 July 1958, and the report of the United Nations Special Representative dated 9 December 1957, would: (1) express its appreciation to its Special Representative for the efforts he had made; (2) endorse the Special Committee's unanimous report and express its thanks to that Committee for its objective and efficient discharge of the tasks entrusted to it; (3) deplore the continued refusal of the USSR Government and the régime in Hungary to co-operate with the Special Representative and with the Committee in their efforts to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the Assembly; (4) deplore the continued repression in Hungary of fundamental rights of the Hungarian people and their freedom of political expression under the shadow of the continuing presence of Soviet armed forces; (5) denounce the execution of Mr. Nagy, General Maléter and other Hungarian patriots; (6) condemn the continued defiance of the resolutions of the Assembly; (7) again call upon the USSR and the present authorities in Hungary to desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people and to respect the liberty and political independence of Hungary and the Hungarian people's enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedoms; (8) declare that the United Nations would continue to be seized of the situation in Hungary in view of the fact that the USSR Government and the present authorities in Hungary were disregarding the resolutions of the Assembly; and (9) decide to appoint Sir Leslie Munro to represent the United Nations for the purpose of reporting to Member States or to the Assembly on significant developments relating to the implementation of the Assembly resolutions on Hungary.

On 11 December, the Special Committee's report was presented by the acting rapporteur, the representative of Australia. The representative of Hungary declared that the real situation in Hungary had no international implications and created no danger to international peace and security. The only competent arbiter of the events which had taken place in Hungary in the autumn of 1956 was the Hungarian people itself. The question of Hungary had been put on the agenda because of a misunderstanding of those events and in contradiction of the Charter. If the counter-revolution had succeeded, it would have been necessary to deal with its consequences within the Organization, because that would indeed have endangered international peace and security. He declared that after the counter-revolution there had not been one indictment against any person on the sole ground of having taken part in the counter-revolution. Charges had been brought only against those who before, during or after the counter-revolution had committed deliberate crimes of conspiracy, murder, high treason, larceny or common crimes. Those had been criminal, not political, trials. It was true that promises had been made not to bring charges against some of the chief personalities of the counter-revolution. But such promises were to be understood in connexion with the actions of such personalities known at the time when the promises were made. Thus, although it had at first been assumed that Imre Nagy had simply drifted towards his fateful action under the impact of events, it later became evident that, at the head of a sizable group of men, he had been conspiring for years in devious ways to overthrow the legal order of the country and to gamble with the fate of the whole nation. Those who had been his main collaborators in his high treason and conspiracy would have been sentenced to death in all countries where capital punishment existed. The concern displayed by the propaganda organs of the international reactionary forces showed that not only the administration of justice but also the interests of international peace and security had been furthered by the sentences passed on the accused.

The representative of the USSR and other representatives declared that the inclusion of the item in the agenda was intended to divert attention from the growth of the forces of socialism and democracy in the countries of Europe and Asia. The joint draft resolution was intended to push the United Nations into further intervention in the domestic affairs of a Member State and could not lead to any constructive results.

The majority of speakers expressed support for the joint draft resolution and emphasized that the United Nations must continue to be seized of the situation in Hungary until there was an adjustment of that situation which would meet the legitimate aspirations of the Hungarian people for independence and sovereignty.

On 12 December, the General Assembly adopted the joint draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 54 to 10, with 15 abstentions (resolution 1312 (XIII)).

On the same day, the Credentials Committee adopted, by 6 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, a United States motion that it "take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the representative of Hungary". The motion was opposed by the representative of the USSR. The report of the Committee to the Assembly was adopted subject to this decision.

The General Assembly considered the report on 13 December, when the representative of Hungary protested against the decision of the Committee, declaring that the credentials of his delegation were valid under the Charter and the rules of procedure, and that there was no legal basis for objections to them. The Assembly, by 79 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, adopted a resolution approving the report of the Credentials Committee (resolution 1346 (XIII)).

8. The United Nations Emergency Force

By resolution 1125 (XI) of 2 February 1957, the Secretary-General was requested to report, as appropriate, to the General Assembly on the United Nations Emergency Force. Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General submitted on 27 August 1958 a second progress report on the organization and functioning of the Force, and on its financing.

In this progress report, covering the period from 9 August 1957 to 27 August 1958, the Secretary-General

stated that virtually unbroken quiet had prevailed along the entire line between Egypt and Israel. Ninety-five incidents, all but a very few of a minor nature, had been reported during the period under review, as compared with 184 in the preceding six and one-half months.

The report further stated that the Force, under the continued command of Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, was well organized and functioning smoothly. Except for a small reduction in its numerical strength, there had been no major changes in the organization, stationing and functioning of the Force, which was then maintained at approximately 5,400 officers and other ranks, comprising contingents from Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia. It was the Commander's view that any further reduction of the Force would result in loss of effectiveness in covering adequately the long lines involved.

In connexion with the financing of the Force, the Secretary-General pointed out that the budgeted cost for its operation during 1958 was $14.2 million, which he expected would not be exceeded. He considered that while the reduced rate of expenditures in 1958 in comparison with 1957 might be a source of satisfaction, the record of collections of the assessments payable by Member States to the Special Account of the Force was a matter of increasing concern. As at 31 July 1958, only 41.1 per cent of the total amount assessed for 1958 had been received, and sixty-two Members had made no payment of their 1958 assessment for the Force. Unless substantial payments were received in the near future, the Organization might not be in a position to honour promptly or in full its obligations relating to the Force. The Secretary-General proposed to submit to the General Assembly at a later date budget estimates for the operation of the Force beyond the end of 1958.

The Secretary-General also submitted to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session a summary study of the experience derived from the establishment and operation of the Force.

On 22 September 1958, the General Assembly referred the two reports to the Special Political Committee. By 31 votes to 9, with 18 abstentions, the Committee decided on 28 October 1958 to examine the two reports separately. It held four meetings from 28 October to 3 November on the subject of the progress report.

During the debate, a number of representatives paid tribute to the Secretary-General, to the Commander of the Force and to its personnel for the results achieved by the Force in maintaining quiet and order in the area of its operation. They thought that the interests of the United Nations required the continuation of the Force's maintenance through 1959 but were disturbed by the refusal of certain Member States to participate in the financing of the Force and by the considerable amount of arrears in the payment of assessments to the Special Account of the Force.

Other representatives, while recognizing the important role of the Force and the usefulness of its maintenance for the time being, thought that the scale of assessments was not equitable and should be revised.

Several representatives reiterated their refusal to participate in any way in the financing of the Force which, in their opinion, had been created in flagrant violation of the terms of the Charter reserving to the Security Council alone the power to establish United Nations armed forces. They thought that the expenses of the Force should be paid by the three States responsible for the 1956 aggression against Egypt.

At the outset of the debate, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Norway and Pakistan submitted a draft resolution according to which the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force and the effective way in which the Force continued to carry out its function, would request the Fifth Committee to take such action as might be necessary to finance the continuing operation of the Force.

The representative of Italy thought that the Assembly could not note with satisfaction the progress report of the Secretary-General as such, since the report expressed concern as regards the record of collection of the assessments payable by Member States. He therefore suggested that the Assembly merely note the progress report and express its satisfaction only as to the effective way in which the Force had fulfilled its task. This was accepted by the sponsors.

The representative of Mexico suggested two amendments. The sponsors accepted the first which would have the Fifth Committee "recommend" action. The representative of Mexico did not insist on a vote on his second amendment, which would have inserted the words "on an equitable basis" after the word "action".

On 3 November, the Special Political Committee adopted the draft resolution, as amended, by 49 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions. On 14 November, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee by a roll-call vote of 51 to 9, with 17 abstentions (resolution 1263 (XIII)).

On 5 November, the Secretary-General made a statement to the Special Political Committee on his report concerning the experience derived from the establishment and operation of the Force. Three main purposes had prompted him to undertake the study. The first one was to define such principles and rules derived from experience gained in operation of the Force which could be of lasting significance and possible application in actions by the United Nations of the type envisaged in the report; such formulation would create a state of preparedness and avoid in the future unnecessary expenses or loss of time. In the second place, it had appeared desirable to determine the limits and legal restrictions imposed on the Organization by the Charter and by international law, and mainly by the principle of national sovereignty as recognized by the Charter. Finally, it was deemed useful that Member States know in advance what might be involved in requests made by the Organization for assistance of the type under consideration. The approach to those various problems had been pragmatic and did not involve or affect in any way the competence of United Nations organs or their interrelations under the Charter, nor did it entail any new obligations for Member States. Since the results of the experience gained from the operation of the Force had been brought to the attention of Member Governments by the report itself and since the latter would have the opportunity to comment on the conclusions of the report if they wished to do so, there was no real need for the Assembly to take action at the time.

Consequently, the Committee agreed that it would not examine further the sub-item dealing with the summary study of experience derived from the establishment and operation of the Force.

9. The Palestine question

(*a*) Developments on the Israel-Syrian armistice demarcation line

In December 1958, the Security Council considered an Israel complaint alleging that a grave act of aggression had been committed on 3 December 1958 by the armed forces of the United Arab Republic against Israel territory in the Huleh area.

The Security Council considered the complaint at two meetings, on 8 and 15 December. The representatives of Israel and the United Arab Republic took part in the discussion.

On 8 December 1958, the Secretary-General circulated a report by Major-General Carl Carlsson von Horn, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, concerning the incident of 3 December 1958 between Israel and Syria in the Huleh area. The report consisted of three parts: part I dealt with the sequence of events as witnessed by United Nations observers, complaints by the parties, and investigations of the complaints by the Truce Supervision Organization; part II dealt with phases of the 3 December incident; part III dealt with the major incidents since the beginning of 1958.

The Chief of Staff emphasized that the matter was one which the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission should deal with, in all its aspects, if the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement were to be observed. As a result of the failure of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission to hold regular sessions since June 1951 and to hold emergency meetings, save in very exceptional circumstances, the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission and the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization could not speak on behalf of the Mixed Armistice Commission when they asked for the implementation of the General Armistice Agreement. In the case of the demilitarized zone they relied, in some cases successfully, on the special powers conferred on the Chairman under article V of the General Armistice Agreement. When they could not invoke article V, the representations and suggestions they were asked by one party to make to the other were usually met by counter-complaints.

On 15 December 1958, the Secretary-General stated before the Council his view that no military action in contravention of the cease-fire clause of the General Armistice Agreements, as reconfirmed in the undertakings of 1956, could be justified, even by prior military action from the other side, except in the case of obvious self-defence in the most accurate sense of the word, and even then limited to what the actual defence need might reasonably be considered as having warranted. Any wavering in the application of that principle would lead to a situation characterized by military actions and counteractions in a cumulative series. The Secretary-General stated that as the use of armed force in contravention of the cease-fire clause in anything but self-defence could not in his view be justified by the use of force by the other party, it was obvious that it could be justified even less by a local conflict of interest or a dispute about the legal situation.

The Secretary-General expressed his concern about the deterioration in conditions around the Huleh region and the northern demilitarized zone which had led to serious incidents in November and December. It could not be permitted to continue. It was his intention during his forthcoming visit to the area to take up the situation for most serious consideration by the authorities of Israel and the United Arab Republic, in the hope of breaking the present trend and soliciting their full support for his efforts to attack the underlying problems which were at the source of the tension.

Finally, he informed the Council that in response to the Chief of Staff's request to the Israel and Syrian authorities that arrangements be made as early as possible for visits by United Nations military observers to areas within the north-eastern region which were specifically mentioned in article V of the General Armistice Agreement, positive replies had been received and inspections had started that morning. In this connexion the Secretary-General recalled the right, which had been consistently emphasized by the Security Council and reconfirmed by special undertakings by the parties in May 1956, to afford United Nations military observers freedom of movement in fulfilment of their task.

Following a discussion in the course of which representatives of the United Arab Republic and of Israel reviewed the circumstances which led to the incident of 3 December, the President of the Council expressed the hope on behalf of the Council that the parties would continue their co-operation with the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in the spirit of the Armistice Agreement. He felt that incidents of that nature could be effectively dealt with by the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization in the spirit of the Armistice Agreement.

On 26 January 1959, Israel requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider what was termed the renewal of aggression by United Arab Republic armed forces on the Israel-Syrian armistice demarcation line. The Security Council considered the complaint at one meeting on 30 January, when the representatives of Israel and the United Arab Republic were invited to take part in the discussion.

On 29 January, the Secretary-General circulated a report by the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization concerning the incident of 23 January in which an Israel shepherd had been killed.

During the debate in the Council the majority of speakers, while stressing the right of any country to bring a complaint to the Security Council at any time, called upon both countries to show strict observance of the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement, to show good faith and respect by having proper recourse to the Mixed Armistice Commission and by co-operating fully with the Truce Supervision Organization, and to issue orders to the military commanders on both sides to prohibit all firing except in cases of obvious self-defence.

(*b*) The problem of Mount Scopus

On 28 July 1958, the Secretary-General circulated an addendum to the report of the Chief of Staff dated

17 June, consisting of two sections. The first was a summary of the results of a ballistic test concerning the firing incident of 26 May on Mount Scopus, near Jerusalem, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Flint had been killed; the examination revealed that the bullet was a direct shot fired from Jordanian-controlled territory and that at least one of the Israel policemen killed during the incident was shot by a bullet fired by another rifle of the same type. The second section was a report on the problem of the road between Issawiya village, on Mount Scopus, and Jerusalem.

On 1 June 1958, the only reasonable road available to the villagers of Issawiya was completely closed by the Israel authorities. Thus the situation culminating in the incident of 26 May had become even more explosive. On his visit to the area in June 1958, Mr. Andrew W. Cordier, as the specially-designated representative of the Secretary-General, undertook with the Chief of Staff a careful investigation of the road. It was difficult to see that, as the Israel authorities alleged, security and safety factors were considerations in the closing of the road, the only reasonable link between the village and Jerusalem. It was a matter of elementary propriety that the villagers should enjoy the continuous use of this road. No reason had been given that could explain the policy of forcing the villagers off the road, and it could only add to what must seem to the villagers a pattern of inconvenience and suffering.

In consultation with the Israel authorities the specially-designated representative requested the opening of the road to normal vehicular and pedestrian traffic, in its own right and as a contribution to an improved atmosphere. A partial opening of the road would be difficult to administer and would carry with it possibilities of further incidents and aggravations.

Before his departure from Jerusalem, Mr. Cordier was informed that the road would be open during the daylight hours as from 23 June. He maintained, however, that there was no reason why the road should not be open twenty-four hours a day. In spite of repeated reminders, the Israel authorities have continued to close the road at night. The tensions in the area of Mount Scopus resulting from this policy continue to be a preoccupation of the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization.

10. Assistance to Palestine refugees

(*a*) Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The Director of UNRWA submitted to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session the ninth annual report on the work of the Agency, covering the period 1 July 1957 to 30 June 1958, and a document containing the recommendations made on 7 October 1958 by the Advisory Commission of the Agency.

In the annual report of the Director, it was stated that the Agency continued to carry out its work, despite limited funds, the outbreak of yet another crisis in the Near East and the political aspects of the Palestine problem. In the relief field, despite serious interruptions of communications caused by the crisis, food and other supplies were moved and distributed on time and the essential services were maintained, thereby averting an additional cause of unrest in the area. As to self-support and rehabilitation, any significant efforts were hampered by the lack of funds and the continued absence of a political solution of the Palestine problem, as well as by the persistent hostility of the refugees towards major development projects. There were, however, stronger signs among the refugees of a growing appreciation of the desirability of self-support and rehabilitation in the broad sense of an improvement in their living conditions and prospects for the future.

The report pointed out that the Agency's mandate did not extend beyond June 1960. Even in the most favourable political circumstances it would be years before the refugees could become self-supporting, however great the investment in economic development in the Near East. There would, therefore, be a continuing need for refugee relief and other services, and the General Assembly was urged to decide, not later than at its fourteenth session in 1959, how those services should be provided. The Director recommended certain steps to be taken by the General Assembly, including approval of the Agency's budget for 1959; pledging and payment of at least $36 million to enable UNRWA to implement its programmes in 1959; payment of $6.5 million to enable the Agency to establish a small reserve of working capital; and arrangements for the study of reports and recommendations for dealing with the situation after 30 June 1960.

(*b*) Consideration by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session

On 22 September 1958, the General Assembly referred the question to the Special Political Committee, which considered it during thirteen meetings held between 7 November and 10 December. In presenting his report at the opening of the Committee's debate, the Acting Director of UNRWA stressed the Agency's unsatisfactory financial situation. Standards of relief were still low, expenditure for the cost of basic services being about $34.50 per refugee *per annum*, or less than ten cents a day. He drew attention to the views of the Agency's Advisory Commission, which had endorsed the Agency's budget for 1959, and urged that special efforts to raise funds be continued. He recommended higher relief standards and increased services, including aid to additional claimants for relief. The Acting Director stated that the political aspects of reintegration of the refugees into the life of the Near East, either by repatriation or resettlement, were not the Agency's responsibility. Continued efforts had been made by UNRWA with regard to the economic aspects of the reintegration. In his view, there were three choices open to the Assembly: to extend the Agency's mandate; to make alternative arrangements to meet the needs of the refugees; or to arrange for a comprehensive study of the situation in order to take a decision at the next session.

During the debate in the Special Political Committee, the United States representative expressed the view that the continuation of UNRWA beyond its present mandate was not the proper way to handle the refugee problem. The Agency had some achievements in rehabilitation to its credit, but it was necessary to find a system that would greatly accelerate the rate at which refugees were made self-supporting. This would require careful study and planning in advance.

The United States position was opposed by representatives of Arab States. Failing repatriation of the refugees—in their view, the only lasting solution of the problem—the Agency must continue its work, they contended. Termination of the Agency's mandate would lead to chaos in the Middle East. The United Nations must in no circumstances free itself of its responsibility to the refugees until a final solution was reached. Until the refugees were repatriated, the United Nations should receive from Israel the revenues derived from refugee property and make them available to the refugees.

The representative of Israel stated that repatriation of the refugees was unacceptable to his country, which could not entertain a proposal involving its own disruption and bringing only new disillusionment to the refugees. The basic solution of the refugee problem lay in the integration of the refugees in the countries where they had dwelt for ten years and in which they were living among their kinsmen. On that understanding, and if the international assistance offered in 1955 were still available, Israel would be prepared to pay compensation even before the achievement of a final peace settlement.

Other members thought that, pending a political solution, the United Nations would have to continue to help the refugees. Some stated that the importance and cost of the Agency's work justified making a study of it before a final decision was taken.

Following the general debate, a draft resolution, sponsored jointly by the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, was presented in the Special Political Committee by the United States, whereby the General Assembly would, among other things: (1) stress the precarious financial position of the Agency and urge Governments to contribute, or increase their contributions, to UNRWA; (2) request the Secretary-General to continue urgently his special efforts to secure additional financial assistance; (3) direct the Agency to pursue its programme as funds allowed; and (4) request the Director, without prejudice to the rights of the refugees, to plan and carry out refugee support projects.

An additional operative paragraph provided that the Assembly would ask the Secretary-General to arrange for the submission to the General Assembly, at its fourteenth session, of proposals for the continuation of assistance to Arab refugees; these proposals would take into consideration views expressed by Members of the Assembly, as well as the rights of all parties as recognized by past resolutions on the subject. In response to a request by the United States for his views on this paragraph, the Secretary-General stated that owing to the situation which would face the General Assembly the following year, he would, as part of his regular duties, look into the technical operation of UNRWA in preparation of such proposals as he might consider helpful or necessary to put forward to the Assembly, in good time, for its consideration at its next session. This paragraph was accordingly omitted from the text.

The joint draft resolution, as amended, was approved by the Special Political Committee by 44 votes to none, with 18 abstentions. It was adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December by 57 votes to none, with 20 abstentions (resolution 1315 (XIII)).

(*c*) Proposals for the continuation of United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees

On 15 June 1959, in accordance with his undertaking in that respect prior to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, the Secretary-General submitted a report containing proposals for the continuation of United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees. After a careful examination of the problem of the Palestine refugees in its various aspects, he recommended the continuation of UNRWA pending, as expressed by the General Assembly, the "reintegration of the refugees into the economic life of the Near East, either by repatriation or resettlement".

The Secretary-General stated that he based his recommendation on an examination of the three predominant factors in the refugee problem—psychological, political and economic—which followed as part I of the report.

He emphasized that the report was limited to the question of United Nations assistance to the refugees; it contained no proposal for a solution of the Palestine problem as a whole, or for the refugee problem as such. However, he stated that a development along the lines discussed in the report might facilitate steps towards a solution of such problems with justice and equity for all concerned.

In order to establish a framework within which the political and psychological aspects could be viewed more constructively, the Secretary-General began with a consideration of the economic aspect. From this point of view the reintegration of close to one million Palestine refugees into the productive life of the Near East presented problems similar to those faced in all cases of reintegration into economic life of a largely unemployed population. That would be true wherever and however the reintegration took place in the Near East. The process would, for the immediate future at least, require capital imports sufficient to render possible an increase in national income and capital formation preferably more than proportional, but at least proportional to the increase in population. In the long run, with increasing revenues from oil in some parts of the region, the emphasis would switch from capital imports to investment of surpluses in the areas where reintegration took place. The capital formation would, to a large extent, have to take the form of agricultural and industrial investments.

The report stressed that the unemployed population represented by the Palestinian refugees should be regarded not as a liability but, more justly, as an asset for the future; it was a reservoir of manpower which in the desirable general economic development would assist in the creation of higher standards for the whole population of the area.

As to the question of where integration should be sought, the report quoted paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) and stated that the stand thus taken by the General Assembly would involve integration of refugees into the productive life of Israel as well as of the Arab countries in accordance with the choice of the refugees themselves. That stand had been consistently maintained by the Arab Governments concerned. However, Israel, stressing that the resolution related to "refugees wishing . . . to live at peace with their neighbours . . .", had limited itself to

offering, with conditions, a form of compensation to former landowners in the country and did not exclude an extension of the uniting of families scheme under which former Arab residents had already come back to Israel territory.

The report pointed out that the economic development which had been presented as necessary to an integration of the refugees required that various political difficulties hampering progress in the desirable direction should be overcome. One of them was the Palestine problem in its various aspects; another one the problem of inter-Arab relationships; a third one the problem of an Arab economic co-operation so framed as to render possible the exploitation of the natural resources of the area to the full benefit of all the countries in the area. Regarding the Palestine problem, no progress towards a solution was now in view. A solution to these problems, however, should be sought, *inter alia,* in order to create conditions for a sound general economic development in the area, irrespective of its significance for the reintegration of the refugees. If the problem were solved sufficiently well to provide for such conditions, the proper political setting would probably *ipso facto* be created also for a solution of the refugee problem in its political aspects.

The report also pointed out that although the refugee problem might, usefully, in the first instance be studied in economic and political terms, it was basically a human problem. No reintegration would be satisfactory, or even possible, were it to be brought about by forcing people into their new positions against their will. It must be freely accepted if it were to yield lasting results in the form of economic and political stability. However, it should be noted that a *de facto* economic integration would not prejudice any rights established by the resolution.

The Secretary-General concluded that the perspective was not a discouraging one, provided that the world was willing to assist the region in its economic development and provided, further, that, step by step and as economic conditions permitted, progress regarding the political and psychological obstacles was sought in a constructive spirit and with a sense of justice and realism.

In part II of the report, the Secretary-General stated that just as he supported the continuance of UNRWA pending progress in the economic field, he recommended, after a careful study of the technical operations of UNRWA, certain arrangements which seemed to him to be indicated as essential improvements in the continued work of the Agency, the main significance of which was that the UNRWA operation should be so conducted as to be in harmony with the general view of the refugee problem. The technical matters, to which he would invite the General Assembly's attention, fell under four main headings: (1) recipients of assistance; (2) administration of assistance; (3) types of assistance—programme of self-support; and (4) agreements with host Governments.

Regarding the economic dimensions of the problem of the Palestine refugees, the analysis annexed to the report indicated that for the area as a whole the labour force, exclusive of the Palestine refugees, might be expected to increase by 5.6 million between 1960 and 1970. For that increase in the labour force to be absorbed into productive employment so that *per capita* incomes would continue to increase at a modest rate would require over the period new net investment from all sources of approximately $12,000 million. The funds necessary to finance such investment might be considered as coming from two major sources: domestic savings and various flows to the area from outside. The present refugee population represented a labour force of approximately 380,000 which would increase to 500,000 by 1970, and the total capital investment required to reintegrate the refugees by that date would be approximately $1,700 million.

In conclusion, it was stated that the more rapidly the refugees could be productively employed, the greater the contribution they would make to national income and thus also to the availability of domestic capital.

(*d*) Activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Operations

The political disturbances in Lebanon which began in May 1958 and continued practically until the end of the year created considerable difficulties for the Agency, not only in Lebanon but in the area as a whole. Nevertheless, the Agency succeeded in carrying out its essential tasks without serious inconvenience to the refugees.

The Agency's normal line of supplies to the refugees, which runs to an important extent through Beirut, was considerably dislocated by the events in Lebanon, and it became necessary to divert ships carrying supplies for Syria and Jordan to Latakia and Aqaba. Despite these difficulties, the Agency delivered some 160,000 tons of goods to Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Gaza Strip during the period under review.

The number of refugees registered with UNRWA as at 1 May 1959 totalled 1,080,369, which represents an increase of 30,438 persons over the past twelve months due mainly to the natural growth of the refugee population during the period. Of registered refugees, some 410,953 persons were living in camps, as compared with 369,659 a year before, the increase being largely due to births and new admittances. Considerable progress has been made in the programme of replacing the comparatively few remaining tents with huts, the number of tents having diminished during the period under review from 5,055 to 2,054 at the end of March 1959 when some 96,671 huts were in use.

The number of refugees registered for rations as at 1 May 1959 was 858,594, representing 842,175 full rations and 16,419 half rations. There were no changes in the composition of the basic food rations, nor in the supplementary feeding provided for special refugee groups. These included pregnant women and nursing mothers, of whom a monthly average of 27,539 received a supplementary ration; school-children and others who received milk; and 42,290 persons who on doctor's orders received a hot meal daily.

There have been no major changes in the health services provided by UNRWA during the twelve-month period. The general health and the nutritional state of the refugee population has continued to be satisfactory. Throughout the period of disturbances in Lebanon, the health services were maintained with relatively little interruption, often in the face of great difficulties and personal danger to members of the staff.

An improvement in the Agency's financial situation in 1958 made it possible to restore some of the cuts which had of necessity been made in the rehabilitation programme the previous year. In the field of education and training, where technical direction has continued to be provided by UNESCO, the construction of a new vocational training centre was begun and the extension of one of the existing vocational training centres was completed. The handicraft programme, already successfully developed in Jordan and Gaza, was introduced into Lebanon and the Syrian province of the United Arab Republic, and was expanded in Jordan and Gaza. In the scholastic year 1958-1959, 125,783 pupils received education in 379 Agency elementary and secondary schools, while a further 61,945 pupils were assisted by the Agency in other schools. The teacher-training course for women was reopened, and construction was begun on a new college for men. In addition, more than 700 new schoolrooms were built in order to abolish the double-shift system existing in some of the host countries.

While no progress has been made towards the implementation of "projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees", which were called for by the General Assembly in resolution 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, its improved financial situation has enabled UNRWA to resume to a very limited extent the programme of individual grants in Jordan, which is aimed at making refugees self-supporting by assisting them to establish themselves in various forms of small enterprise.

Budget and fund-raising

During the first half of 1958, the Agency was in great difficulties. However, increased pledges of contributions resulted from greater governmental interest in the programme and from the special efforts of the Secretary-General to procure funds; at the same time, payment of a number of pledges for previous years further increased income, and a fall in basic food commodity prices reduced expenditure below expected levels. As a result, UNRWA was enabled to complete or undertake essentially all of its minimum budget programmes of relief and education, at a cost of $33.2 million in expenditure and commitments, and to allocate $1.5 million toward self-support activities in the 1959 budget. The latter totals $37.5 million, against which contributions of $36 million have been requested. At the present time, however, pledges for 1959 are still several million dollars short of this amount. Furthermore, there has been no response to the Agency's request for $6.5 million to bring its working capital to a safer level.

Personnel

The Agency's staff on 31 December 1958 consisted of 9,997 area personnel, mostly refugees, and 112 international personnel. Of these, 3,454 were medical and sanitation staff, 4,070 were engaged in education and training, and 1,166 in the transport and distribution of supplies.

11. Complaints by Lebanon and Jordan

(a) Further consideration by the Security Council of the complaint by Lebanon and submission of the complaint of Jordan

On 16 and 28 June 1958, the Secretary-General submitted two reports on the implementation of the resolution of the Security Council of 11 June 1958 on the complaint of Lebanon. The first five military observers assigned to assist the United Nations Observation Group arrived in Beirut on 12 June and began active patrolling on the following day. By 26 June, ninety-four officers from eleven countries were serving as military observers and a regular patrolling system had been established including six out-stations and a fully operating radio network.[1]

On 19 June the Observation Group, consisting of Mr. Galo Plaza of Ecuador, Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal of India and Major-General Odd Bull of Norway, held its first meeting. Mr. Plaza was designated Chairman of the Group. Major-General Bull was designated as Executive Member of the Observation Group, in charge of military observers. The Secretary-General, who had gone to Lebanon to assist the Group in organizing its work, remained in close consultation with its members throughout his stay in Beirut.

On 3 July 1958, the Observation Group submitted its first report to the Council through the Secretary-General. The report was divided into three sections covering, respectively, problems of observation, methods adopted and observations carried out by the Group. In the first section, it was noted that the areas of primary concern to the Group were those where the problems of access were the greatest, both from the standpoint of topography and from the standpoint of obtaining freedom and security of movement. In the second section, details were given on the establishment of a system of permanent observation posts and on the regular carrying out of patrols. Finally, it was stated that the patrols had reported substantial movements of armed men within the country and concentrations at various places. It had not been possible to establish from where the arms seen by the observers had been acquired, or whether any of the armed men observed had infiltrated from outside; there was little doubt, however, that the vast majority of the latter were in any case Lebanese.

In a letter dated 8 July, the representative of Lebanon submitted his Government's comments on the first report of the Observation Group. In these comments, it was stated that the conclusions drawn in that report were inconclusive or misleading or unwarranted. The information contained in the report fully substantiated the Lebanese Government's charge that the illegal infiltration of armed men and the smuggling of arms were a reality. The responsibility of the Security Council with respect to the complaint of the Lebanese Government therefore remained undiminished and intact.

On 15 July 1958, the Security Council was convened in an emergency meeting at the request of the representative of the United States, who said that the territorial integrity of Lebanon was increasingly threatened by insurrection stimulated and assisted from outside. Plots against the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan were another sign of serious instability in the relations between nations in the Middle East. Then came the overthrow in an especially brutal manner of the legally established Government of Iraq. In all those circum-

[1] By 17 November 1958, the date of the Observation Group's last report, its military observer staff had increased to 591, from twenty-one countries. The total number of permanently manned posts increased to 49. The Group had at its disposal 290 vehicles, 18 light observation aircraft and 6 helicopters engaged in systematic patrolling and air observations.

stances, the President of Lebanon had asked, with the unanimous authorization of the Lebanese Government, for the help of friendly Governments so as to preserve Lebanese integrity and independence. The United States had responded positively to that request and wished the Council to be officially advised of that fact. The United States forces were not in Lebanon to engage in hostilities of any kind, but for the sole purpose of helping the Government of Lebanon, at its request, in its exforts to stabilize the situation brought on by the threats from outside, until such time as the United Nations could take steps necessary to protect the independence and political integrity of Lebanon. The United States was the first to admit that the dispatch of its forces to Lebanon was not an ideal way to solve present problems. They would be withdrawn as soon as the United Nations could take over. Until then, the presence of United States troops in Lebanon would be a constructive contribution to the objectives the Security Council had had in mind when it adopted the resolution of 11 June 1958.

The Secretary-General, reviewing the actions he had taken under the mandate given to him in the Security Council's resolution of 11 June, stated that he had acted solely with the purpose stated by the Council 'to ensure that there is no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other matériel across the Lebanese borders', and that his actions had had no relation to developments which must be considered as the internal affairs of Lebanon. Nor had he in his implementation of the resolution or acting under the Charter concerned himself with wider international aspects of the problem than those referred to in the resolution. In such a situation the Secretary-General was neither an arbiter nor a mediator. As a matter of course, he had striven to give the observation operation the highest possible efficiency. He informed the Council that throughout the northern border areas north of Tripoli arrangements had been made for full freedom of movement and access by the observers, while in the region north of Bekaa the Group had that morning finalized its previous requests for full freedom of access.

The representative of Lebanon declared that, since the submission of his Government's comments, the situation in Lebanon had continued to deteriorate, convoys of armed men and weapons were entering Lebanon from Syria, and preparations were under way for a major offensive against the Government with a view to overthrowing it. The danger had become even more imminent following the *coup d'état* in Iraq. His Government consequently asked the Council to take urgently more effective measures than those it had already taken and which might lead to the fulfilment of the purpose which the Council had originally set itself: the prevention of any *matériel* or armed men entering Lebanon from outside. Pending the fulfilment of the action which it had requested the Council to take, the Government of Lebanon had decided to implement Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, and had requested the direct assistance of friendly countries. That assistance was to be temporary and was to continue only until the entry into force of the action requested of the Council, whereupon the forces of friendly countries who would have sent troops to Lebanon would immediately have to evacuate its territory.

The representatives of the United Kingdom, France, Canada and China expressed the view that the action taken by the United States was in full accord with the United Nations Charter and the established rules of international law.

The representative of the Soviet Union declared that the facts showed that Lebanon was threatened and continued to be threatened, not by the alleged intervention of the United Arab Republic, but by direct military intervention on the part of the United States which sought to maintain in power the Chamoun Government. The United States and others had hoped to take advantage of the United Nations observers to justify their designs, but had been disappointed by the objective position taken by the Observation Group. Since the request for intervention had been inspired by the United States Department of State it could not be used to justify an armed act of aggression against the peoples of the Arab world. That action was a gross violation of the Charter, which prohibited the use of force as a means of foreign policy. The Security Council was already acting in Lebanon, and, as the report of the Observation Group showed, not only had no one attacked Lebanon but there was not even a threat of armed attack upon it except by those who were carrying out armed intervention. The resolution of the problems of Lebanon and Iraq was within the exclusive competence of the peoples of those countries and any armed intervention on the part of the Western Powers was fraught with most serious consequences. The representative of the Soviet Union submitted a draft resolution by which the Council would, *inter alia,* call upon the Government of the United States "to cease armed intervention in the domestic affairs of the Arab States and to remove its troops from the territory of Lebanon immediately".

The representative of the United Arab Republic said that the situation in Lebanon had improved greatly, both the Government forces and the rebels having virtually ceased hostilities while a political solution among the Lebanese themselves was being explored. The armed intervention of the United States Government unfortunately could only aggravate the situation. Article 51 of the Charter did not allow for such intervention. Indeed it demanded armed aggression as a condition. Furthermore, there was a decision of the Council which was being carried out by the Observation Group. Nevertheless, while the Council's resolution was being implemented a member of the Council had suddenly decided to intervene unilaterally. It was obvious that the Iraqi revolution had prompted the United States to take that grave decision. Yet that revolution was a domestic question of Iraq and could in no case be invoked as an excuse for intervention which might be an infringement of peace and stability in that part of the world.

The United States submitted a draft resolution which, as subsequently revised, provided, *inter alia,* that the Council, recalling General Assembly resolutions 290 (IV) of 1 December 1949 entitled "Essentials of peace" and 380 (V) of 17 November 1950 entitled "Peace through deeds", noting the statement of the representative of Lebanon that infiltration was continuing and the appeal of the Government of Lebanon for assistance, noting the statement of the United States representative that United States forces would remain in Lebanon only until the United Nations itself was able to assume the necessary responsibility to ensure the continued independence of Lebanon or until the danger was other-

wise terminated, would: (1) invite the Observation Group to continue and develop its activities pursuant to the Council resolution of 11 June; (2) request the Secretary-General immediately to consult the Government of Lebanon and other Member States as appropriate with a view to making such additional arrangements, including the contribution and use of contingents, as might be necessary to protect the territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon and to ensure that there was no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other *matériel* across the Lebanese borders; and (3) call for the immediate cessation of all irregular infiltration as well as attacks upon the Government of Lebanon by government-controlled radio and other information media.

On 16 July, the Observation Group submitted an interim report stating that on 15 July it had completed the task of obtaining full freedom of access to all sections of the frontier of Lebanon.

The Security Council continued discussion of the question in the course of two meetings held on 16 July.

On 17 July, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the second interim report of the Observation Group, stating that he fully endorsed the plan outlined therein. In the report, the Group stated its intention to suggest to the Secretary-General that a force of unarmed non-commissioned personnel and other ranks should be assigned to it, indicated that the number of observers would have to be raised to 200 and described its requirements in respect of aircraft and crews. With the envisaged increase in the observer force and the addition of enlisted personnel together with supporting equipment, direct and constant patrolling of the actual frontier would be possible.

In a letter dated 17 July, the representative of Jordan requested the inclusion in the agenda of the Council, for urgent consideration, of the item entitled: "Complaint by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan of interference in its domestic affairs by the United Arab Republic".

On 17 July, the Security Council decided to consider the Lebanese and Jordanian complaints concurrently and invited the representative of Jordan to participate in the discussion. The representative of the USSR said that the fact that his delegation did not object to the inclusion of the item proposed by Jordan did not mean that it endorsed its contents or recognized that the charges of Jordan against the United Arab Republic were valid.

The representative of Jordan declared that his Government had for more than a year been subjected to continuous attempts to overthrow it by subversive elements employed from outside. Jordan had continued to deal with the varied forms of aggression coming from the United Arab Republic until it had recently been faced with an imminent threat to its safety and integrity of such dimensions that it could not cope with it unaided. It had been faced with the danger of events similar to those in Lebanon and Iraq. There had been movements of United Arab Republic troops from Syria along its northern borders. A number of Jordanian army officers had been arrested the previous week and investigation had disclosed their intention to destroy Jordan's independence and integrity. Faced with such a threat, the Government, with the King's approval, basing itself on the unanimous decision of the Jordanian National Assembly and acting in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter, had requested the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States to come to its immediate aid. British troops had been landing on Jordanian territory since early morning in a generous response to that request.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that his Government had no doubt whatever that a fresh attempt was being prepared to overthrow the régime in Jordan and to create internal disorder. In the light of that knowledge, the movements of Syrian forces towards the northern frontier of Jordan had been ominous developments. The appeal of the Government of Jordan for assistance from free Governments in maintaining that country's independence was natural and entirely justified in the circumstances. There was nothing either in the Charter or in the established rules of international law to prohibit a Government from asking a friendly Government for military assistance as a defensive measure when it considered itself to be in danger. The British forces which were being dispatched by air were in Jordan to help the King and Government of that country to preserve its political independence and territorial integrity. They were not there for any military purpose of their own and their presence did not constitute a threat to any other country. If arrangements could be made by the Council to protect the lawful Government in Jordan from external threat and to maintain peace and security, the action which his Government had felt obliged to take would be brought to an end.

The representative of the Soviet Union said that Jordan was not threatened by anyone and that the invasion by British troops showed that there was a conspiracy between the United Kingdom and the United States against the peace-loving peoples of the Near and Middle East, and particularly against the liberation movement of the Arab peoples. He introduced a revision of the USSR draft resolution which would apply to the introduction of United Kingdom armed forces into Jordan as well as to the introduction of United States armed forces into Lebanon, and would call upon the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom to cease armed intervention in the domestic affairs of the Arab States and to remove their troops from the territories of Lebanon and Jordan immediately.

The representative of the United Arab Republic said that the Jordanian complaint was clearly a pretext for the British intervention in Jordan and declared that nobody threatened Jordan.

Also on 17 July, the representative of Sweden submitted a draft resolution under which the Council, *inter alia,* considering that the action taken by the United States Government had substantially altered the conditions under which the Council had decided on 11 June to send observers to Lebanon, would request the Secretary-General to suspend the activities of the observers in Lebanon until further notice, and would decide to keep the item on its agenda.

After further discussion by the Council at meetings held on 17 and 18 July, during which reference was made to the question of the representation of Iraq on the Council, the various proposals were put to the vote. The revised USSR draft resolution was rejected by 8 votes to 1 (USSR) with 2 abstentions (Japan, Sweden). The revised United States draft resolution

received 9 votes in favour, 1 against (USSR), with 1 abstention (Sweden); it was not adopted since the negative vote was that of a permanent member of the Council. The Swedish draft resolution was rejected by 9 votes to 2 (Sweden, USSR).

The representative of the United States then submitted another draft resolution, but expressed his willingness to withhold it in view of the intention of the representative of Japan to submit a new proposal to the Council. The new United States draft resolution provided, *inter alia,* that the Council, taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at its 834th meeting had prevented it from exercising its primary responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, would decide to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly in order to make appropriate recommendations concerning the Lebanese complaint. The representative of the Soviet Union also submitted a draft resolution under which, *inter alia,* the Council would decide to call an emergency special session of the Assembly in order to consider the question of the intervention of the United States and the United Kingdom in Lebanon and Jordan. On 19 July, Japan submitted a draft resolution which, as revised on 21 July, provided that the Council, *inter alia,* would request the Secretary-General to make arrangements forthwith for such measures, in addition to those envisaged by the resolution of 11 June, as he might consider necessary in the light of the circumstances, with a view to enabling the United Nations to fulfill the general purposes established in that resolution and which would serve to ensure the territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon, so as to make possible the withdrawal of United States forces from that country.

After further discussion at meetings held on 21 and 22 July, the representative of the Soviet Union submitted various amendments to the revised Japanese draft resolution to the effect that, *inter alia,* the Council would request the Secretary-General to carry out, in addition to the measures envisaged by the resolution of 11 June, the plan submitted by the Observation Group in its second report with a view to enabling the United Nations to fulfill the general purposes established in that resolution, which would, in accordance with the Charter, serve to ensure the territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon. Considering that the landing of United States troops in Lebanon constituted intervention in the domestic affairs of that country, the Council would also call upon the United States to withdraw its armed forces from Lebanon immediately.

On 22 July, the Security Council rejected the USSR amendments to the revised Japanese draft resolution by 8 votes to 1 (USSR) with 2 abstentions (Japan, Sweden). The revised Japanese draft resolution received 10 votes in favour to 1 against (USSR) and was not adopted, since the negative vote had been cast by a permanent member of the Council.

The Secretary-General then stated that although the Council had failed to take additional action in the grave emergency facing it, the responsibility of the United Nations to make all efforts to live up to the purposes and principles of the Charter remained. He was sure that he would be acting in accordance with the wishes of the members of the Council if he used all opportunities, offered to him within the limits set by the Charter, towards developing the United Nations effort so as to help prevent a further deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and to assist in finding a road away from the dangerous point at which they now found themselves. The continued operation of the Observation Group being acceptable to all members of the Council would imply concurrence in the further development of the Group, so as to give it all the significance it could have, consistent with its basic character as determined by the Council resolution of 11 June and the purposes and principles of the Charter. Were the members of the Council to disapprove of the way those intentions might be translated into practical steps, he would, of course, accept the consequences of their judgement.

The President of the Council, noting that the Secretary-General had established that the United Nations could not remain passive in the face of such an emergency, that the Parliament of Lebanon was to elect a new President at the end of the week, that the President of the Council of Ministers of the USSR had invited various Heads of State to meet with him and the Secretary-General to seek a solution that could be recommended to the Council, and that the United States and the USSR had submitted a draft resolution calling for a special emergency session of the General Assembly, proposed that the meeting adjourn. The Council adopted this proposal by 10 votes to 1 (USSR).

(*b*) Adoption of the Security Council resolution of 7 August 1958

On 30 July, the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon submitted through the Secretary-General its second report, covering its activities and observations from 2 to 15 July. The report stated that the impact of the landing of United States armed forces in the Beirut area on 15 July on the inhabitants of opposition-held areas where observers were operating had occasioned difficulties and caused set-backs in the task of observation. The efforts of the Group to solve the new problems were meeting with some success. The Group stated that subsequent to 15 July it had received no reports from its observers, which would tend to alter the general nature of the evaluation it had made in that report. In the conclusions of the report, it was stated that the infiltration which might be taking place could not be on anything more than a limited scale and was largely confined to small arms and ammunition. In conditions of civil conflict, when the frontier was open and unguarded practically throughout its length, some movement of that kind might well be expected. As regards the question of the illegal infiltration of personnel, the nature of the frontier, the existence of traditional tribal and other bonds on both sides of it and the free movement of produce in both directions were among the factors which must be taken into account in making an evaluation. In no case, however, had United Nations observers, who had been vigilantly patrolling the opposition-held areas and had frequently observed the armed bands there, been able to detect the presence of persons who had indubitably entered from across the border for the purpose of fighting. From the observations made of the arms and organization in the opposition-held areas, the fighting strength of opposition elements was not such as to be able successfully to cope with hostilities against a well-armed regular military force.

In a letter dated 7 August, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Jordan

listed details of various incidents in Jordan between 10 and 30 July 1958.

The representative of the Soviet Union, in a letter dated 5 August, requested the President of the Security Council to call an immediate emergency meeting of the Council to consider the USSR draft resolution. The Council met on 7 August. At this meeting the seat of Iraq on the Council was occupied by the representative of the Republic of Iraq. After considerable discussion, during which reference was made to the failure of attempts to secure a meeting of Heads of Government to consider the matter, and during which the revised texts of the USSR and United States draft resolutions were examined, the Council adopted unanimously a further modified version of the United States draft resolution whereby it decided to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly.

(c) Consideration by the General Assembly at its third emergency special session

The third emergency special session of the General Assembly was convened by the Secretary-General on 8 August 1958, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 7 August. Fifteen plenary meetings were held from 8 to 21 August.

At the opening meeting, the Secretary-General noted that the arrangements by which the United Nations, through the United Nations Emergency Force, was assisting the Government of the United Arab Republic in Gaza and along the international frontier between Egypt and Israel had worked out satisfactorily, and that the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization likewise was continuing to function as an essential element in the efforts of the Organization to stabilize conditions in the area. Similarly, the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon had already rendered very useful service and its further development was, in the light of experience, fully justified. However, the existing operation was related to conditions which might be temporary and the time might not be too distant when a change of those conditions would call for a change of approach. Recent experience might be taken as indicating that some form of United Nations representation in the country might be a desirable expression of the continued concern of the Organization for the independence and integrity of Lebanon. Those arrangements, when and if they became appropriate, would depend ultimately on the attitude of the Government of Lebanon itself. Another part of the region presenting specific problems was the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It appeared that the United Nations should give special attention to the essential role which that country had to play in the efforts of the Organization to assist in creating conditions for peaceful and constructive development. Some strengthening of the Truce Supervision Organization, within the framework of the general armistice agreements, might have to be considered. The various arrangements, the Secretary-General noted, were only safeguards created to assist the Governments concerned. Arab nations already had co-operated within the Arab League and they had all subscribed to the principles of mutual respect for each other's territory, integrity and sovereignty, of non-aggression, of non-interference in each other's affairs, and of equal and mutual benefit. Were the States concerned in the existing troubled situation jointly to re-affirm their adherence to such principles, that step would be of considerable assistance to the general efforts in which the United Nations was engaged. To the extent that the Arab nations would find it possible to translate those principles into joint practical action, the United Nations should be prepared to render assistance of technical nature and to give the necessary support, especially in the field of economic co-operation.

On 12 August, the representative of the Soviet Union submitted a draft resolution providing that the Assembly, recognizing the necessity of adopting urgent measures for the relaxation of tension in the area of the Near and Middle East in the interests of preserving universal peace, would recommend the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom to withdraw their troops from the territory of Lebanon and Jordan without delay, and would instruct the Secretary-General to strengthen the Observation Group in accordance with the plan presented in the Group's second report, and to send an Observation Group to Jordan with a view to the supervision of the withdrawal of United States and United Kingdom troops from Lebanon and Jordan, and of the situation along the frontiers of those countries.

At the second meeting of the Assembly's third emergency special session, a statement was made by the President of the United States of America, who emphasized that United States troops would be totally withdrawn from Lebanon whenever that was requested by the duly constituted Government of Lebanon or whenever, through action by the United Nations, Lebanon was no longer exposed to the original danger represented by the fomenting of civil strife in the interests of a foreign Power. He hoped that the Assembly would consider how it could assure the continued independence and integrity of Lebanon. If the United Nations did not act promptly in Jordan, a further dangerous crisis might result, for the method of indirect aggression discernible there might lead to conflicts endangering the peace. He hoped that the Assembly would be able to give expression to the interests of the United Nations in preserving the peace in Jordan. He also outlined a number of proposals concerning the economic development of the area, including the establishment of a regional Arab development institution governed by the Arab States themselves and making use of international capital.

The representative of the Soviet Union declared that the threat to peace resulting from the military intervention in the Near East by the United States and the United Kingdom concerned all States. The question of the immediate withdrawal of United States and United Kingdom troops from Lebanon and Jordan was crucial and the Assembly's attention should not be distracted from it. The USSR draft resolution embodied a suitable formula for that purpose, but his delegation would not refuse to consider others.

On 14 August, the third report of the Observation Group was submitted to the Security Council through the Secretary-General. In this report, the Group reproduced the text of an announcement made by it on 16 July to the effect, *inter alia*, that it alone was in Lebanon in pursuance of the mandate contained in the Council resolution of 11 June and that it represented the only action taken by the Council. By dint of their perseverance and tact in dealing with difficult and often dangerous situations, the observers had won back the ground lost after 15 July. Most of the permanent stations in opposition-held areas envisaged in the Group's second

interim report had already been established and other stations were expected to be established shortly. The election of General Chehab as the next President of Lebanon had taken place on 31 July. During the period immediately preceding the election, there had been a noticeable reduction in tension practically throughout the country and a comparative absence of armed clashes between government and opposition forces. Since 31 July there had been a virtual nation-wide truce with only occasional reports of sporadic firing in some areas.

In a letter dated 18 August 1958 addressed to the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary of State of the United States said that United States forces were in Lebanon in response to an appeal of the duly constituted Government of that country for assistance in maintaining Lebanon's territorial integrity and political independence against danger from without. Those forces would be withdrawn whenever that was requested by the duly constituted Government of Lebanon, or whenever, as a result of the further action of the United Nations or otherwise, their presence was no longer required. The United States would, in any event, abide by a determination of the General Assembly that action taken or assistance furnished by the United Nations made the continued presence of United States forces in Lebanon unnecessary for the maintenance of international peace and security. In a letter of the same date, also addressed to the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom made a statement in similar terms regarding United Kingdom forces in Jordan.

On 18 August, a draft resolution was submitted to the Assembly by seven Powers (Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Liberia, Norway, Panama and Paraguay). Under its terms, the Assembly, noting the declaration made in the above-mentioned letters from the United States and the United Kingdom and noting the aim of the Charter that States should "practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours", would: (1) reaffirm that all Member States should refrain from any threats or acts, direct or indirect, aimed at impairing the freedom, independence or integrity of any State, or at fomenting civil strife and subverting the will of the people of any State; (2) call upon all Member States to observe those obligations and to ensure that their conduct in relation to the general area of the Near East conform to that policy; (3) request the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Charter, forthwith to make such practical arrangements as he, in consultation with the Governments concerned, may find would adequately serve to help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter in relation to Lebanon and Jordan in present circumstances; (4) note that the Secretary-General had studies in preparation for consideration by the Assembly at its thirteenth session of the feasibility of establishing a stand-by United Nations peace force; (5) invite the Secretary-General to continue his studies and to consult as appropriate with the Arab countries of the Near East with a view to possible assistance regarding an Arab development institution designed to further economic growth in those countries; (6) request Member States to co-operate fully in carrying out the resolution; (7) invite the Secretary-General to report as appropriate, the first report to be not later than 30 September 1958.

In the course of the discussion held by the Assembly from 8 to 21 August, the majority of speakers expressed support of the principles embodied in the seven-Power draft resolution. Several speakers also stated that the USSR draft should be given serious consideration. A number of delegations regarded the seven-Power draft resolution as inadequate, holding that it failed to meet the issue of prompt withdrawal of United States forces from Lebanon and of United Kingdom forces from Jordan. Various suggestions were advanced during the course of the discussion for generally improving the situation in the Middle East.

As a result of extensive consultations during the discussion, a draft resolution was introduced on 21 August by the representative of the Sudan on behalf of ten Powers (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen).

This draft resolution provided, *inter alia*, that the General Assembly would: (1) welcome the renewed assurances given by the Arab States to observe the provision of article 8 of the Pact of the League of Arab States that each member State would respect the systems of government established in the other member States and regard them as the exclusive concern of those States, and that each would pledge to abstain from any action calculated to change established systems of government; (2) call upon all States Members of the United Nations to act strictly in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, of non-aggression, of strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and of equal and mutual benefit, and to ensure that their conduct conformed to those principles; (3) request the Secretary-General to make forthwith, in consultation with the Governments concerned and in accordance with the Charter, and having in mind section I of the resolution, such practical arrangements as would adequately help to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter in relation to Lebanon and Jordan in the present circumstances, and thereby facilitate the early withdrawal of the foreign troops from the two countries; (4) invite the Secretary-General to continue his studies and in that context to consult as appropriate with the Arab countries of the Near East with a view to possible assistance regarding an Arab development institution designed to further economic growth in those countries; (5) request Member States to co-operate fully in carrying out the resolution; and (6) invite the Secretary-General to report, as appropriate, the first report to be not later than 30 September 1958.

After the representative of the Soviet Union and the sponsors of the seven-Power draft resolution had indicated that they would not press for priority for their proposals, on 21 August the General Assembly unanimously adopted the ten-Power draft resolution (resolution 1237 (ES-III)).

On 29 September 1958, the Secretary-General submitted his first report in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1237 (ES-III). In this report, after analysing the resolution and the task of the Secretary-General under it, he reviewed the consultations he had carried out in the course of a visit to the capitals of the nations most directly concerned. Dealing with the practical arrangements to be made for the purposes mentioned in the resolution, he noted that, in the case of Lebanon, the United Nations had already made extensive plans for keeping within its purview one aspect of the implementation of the good-neighbour policy,

namely the possible infiltration or smuggling of arms across the border. The work of the Observation Group had had to be re-evaluated with a view to deciding upon its possible role within the new set of practical arrangements to be made. The Government of Jordan had restated its position previously expressed in the General Assembly that it did not accept the stationing of a United Nations force in Jordan nor the organization of a broader observation group in the country for purposes similar to those served by the Group in Lebanon. Since, from the beginning, it had also been the Secretary-General's view that neither a United Nations force nor a border observation group would adequately serve the purposes of the resolution in relation to Jordan, he had accepted that stand, and the consultations in Jordan had been limited to other forms of United Nations involvement, both sides being guided by the wish to see such an involvement developed in a form which would support the policies of co-operation to which all Arab States, in co-sponsoring the Assembly resolution, had pledged themselves. The basis for the consideration had been the need to provide both for keeping current developments under the resolution in relation to Jordan within purview and for proper diplomatic arrangements for any subsequent action by the United Nations which might be rendered necessary by the findings made. Jordan had stated its willingness to serve as host country for a United Nations representative, properly staffed, to serve "as a Special Representative of the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the resolution, specifically with a view to help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter in relation to Jordan in the present circumstances". The Governments of Lebanon and the United Arab Republic had both undertaken to grant all the facilities—including liaison offices in Beirut and Damascus—needed in support of the establishment of a United Nations organ in Jordan. Ambassador Spinelli, Under-Secretary in charge of the United Nations Office in Geneva, had proceeded to Amman on 27 September to work out the necessary practical arrangements. He was to serve as Special Representative on a preliminary basis.

With regard to the withdrawal of the United States and United Kingdom forces, the Secretary-General stated that he had been informed that it was the intention of the Lebanese and United States Governments, which were discussing a schedule for the completion of the withdrawal of United States forces, that the total withdrawal of the forces might begin in the near future and be completed as expeditiously as possible—they hoped by the end of October—provided the international security situation with respect to Lebanon continued to improve in the framework of a successful implementation of section I of General Assembly resolution 1237 (ES-III). The Governments of Jordan and the United Kingdom were discussing the fixing of dates for the beginning and the completion of the withdrawal of United Kingdom forces. It was their intention that, provided satisfactory progress was being made, the withdrawal would begin during the month of October and that it would be completed as quickly as the situation in the area allowed. Memoranda from the United States and United Kingdom Governments were annexed to the report.

Under the heading of assistance in economic co-operation, the Secretary-General addressed identical letters to the ten co-sponsoring Arab Governments on 26 September, in which he set out in what respects, at various stages of the development, the United Nations might be of assistance, if the Governments wished to avail themselves of the services of the Organization in their joint economic efforts.

In its fourth report circulated on 29 September 1958, covering the activities of the Group from 11 August to 20 September, the Group stated that, during the period under review, its military observers had not only been able to re-establish confidence in the independent nature of their activities, but had won for themselves the trust and understanding of all sections of the population among whom they worked. Despite the presence of a considerable number of men under arms, there had been no significant clashes between the Lebanese armed forces and organized opposition forces. No cases of infiltration had been detected, and if any infiltration was still taking place its extent should be regarded as insignificant.

In a letter dated 1 October, the representative of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General that his Government had agreed with the Jordan Government that the withdrawal of British troops would begin on 20 October. On 8 October, the United States announced that by agreement with the Government of Lebanon it had been decided to complete the withdrawal of United States forces from Lebanon by the end of October.

On 10 November, the Secretary-General submitted a report, to which were annexed letters from the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom, to the effect that the withdrawal of United States troops from Lebanon had been completed on 25 October and the withdrawal of United Kingdom troops from Jordan on 2 November. Steps had recently been taken looking towards the normalization of air and overland transport in relation to Jordan. On 10 December, the Secretary-General submitted a report concerning the role of the United Nations in connexion with the air lift of British troops from Amman to Cyprus over the territory of the United Arab Republic and Lebanon. The successful conclusion of the operation, he said, was a tribute to the ready co-operation and technical skill of all parties concerned.

(*d*) Removal of the Lebanese complaint from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized and withdrawal of the United Nations Observation Group from Lebanon

In a letter dated 17 November 1958, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon said that the Security Council would be pleased to learn that cordial and close relations between Lebanon and the United Arab Republic had resumed their normal course. Conscious of the higher interests of the Lebanese people and the need to safeguard peace and security in the area, and in the spirit which had led to the unanimous adoption of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its third emergency special session on 21 August, his Government intended in the future to strengthen still further its co-operation with the United Arab Republic and other Arab States. For that reason, and in order to dispel any misunderstanding which might hamper the development of such relations, the Lebanese Government requested the Council to delete the Lebanese complaint of 22 May 1958 from the list of matters before it and

to ask the Secretary-General to communicate its decision to the General Assembly.

In its fifth report, circulated on 17 November, the Observation Group stated that the evacuation of United States troops from Lebanon had been completed without incident on 25 October. Organized opposition forces had been disbanded and the Government was in the process of extending its authority over the whole country. In view of the absence for some time of any reports of infiltration of personnel or smuggling of arms and of the recent marked improvement both in the general security situation in Lebanon and in the relations between Lebanon and its eastern neighbour, the Group had come to the conclusion that its task under the Council resolution of 11 June might now be regarded as completed, and recommended the withdrawal of the Group and an immediate reduction in the force of military observers.[2]

In a letter dated 17 November, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred both to the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon and the recommendation of the Observation Group, and stated that he had instructed the Group to present, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, a detailed plan for the withdrawal. He had taken that step under the authorization given to him in the Council resolution of 11 June. The instruction given to the Observation Group implied that he considered its task as completed and that his remaining duty under the resolution thus covered only the necessary measures for the liquidation of the operation.

On 21 November, the Secretary-General submitted a report on a plan for the withdrawal of the operation formulated by the Observation Group, which was acceptable to the Government of Lebanon, and stated that the plan had his approval.

On 25 November, the Security Council agreed to delete the complaint submitted to it on 22 May 1958 by the Government of Lebanon from the list of matters of which it was seized.

In a letter dated 25 November, the Secretary-General informed the President of the General Assembly of the Council's action and transmitted the notification called for in Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter.

The last group of United Nations military observers left Beirut on 9 December, when the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon officially ceased its operation.

12. The Cyprus question

By a letter dated 15 August 1958, Greece requested that the item entitled "The question of Cyprus" be included in the agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly. An explanatory memorandum from Greece, dated 12 September 1958, stated that despite the hope expressed by the General Assembly in resolution 1013 (XI) of 26 February 1957, the United Kingdom had not entered into direct negotiations with the Cypriots. Instead, that Government had shown in a series of diplomatic consultations with Greece and Turkey that its aim was to delay the settlement of the problem by means of a temporary solution. Meanwhile there had been a grave deterioration in the situation in Cyprus. The Greek Government hoped therefore that the Assembly would take appropriate action to remove all foreign threats and interference, and to assist the Cypriots in the realization of their legitimate claims.

On 28 September, the General Assembly decided to place the question of Cyprus on its agenda. The item was referred to the First Committee, which considered it at fifteen meetings between 25 November and 4 December 1958.

On 3 November, the United Kingdom submitted, for circulation to all Members, a White Paper, published on 31 October 1958, entitled "Discussion on Cyprus in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization: September-October 1958". On 26 November, Greece submitted legal opinions on the question given by Professors Alejandro Alvarez and Maurice Bourquin.

When the First Committee began its deliberations on the item on 25 November 1958, it had before it three draft resolutions, submitted respectively by the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey.

The United Kingdom draft resolution provided that the General Assembly would invite the Government of that country to continue its efforts, by means of international negotiations and by administrative measures, to find a solution to the problem acceptable to all the parties and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, and invite the other parties to co-operate to this end. It would also call upon all concerned to use their best endeavours to put an end to terrorism and violence in Cyprus.

Under the terms of the Greek draft resolution, the General Assembly would: (1) invite the United Kingdom to assist the Cypriots towards initiating the status of independence at the end of a period of genuine and democratic self-government, adequate guarantees for the protection of the Turkish minority and its participation in the administration of Cyprus being provided; and (2) set up a good offices committee to co-operate with all concerned for the implementation of the resolution and to report to the General Assembly.

Under the operative provisions of the Turkish draft resolution, the Assembly would call upon all concerned to refrain from supporting or encouraging violence in Cyprus and from using radio broadcasts and other media of communication in a manner harmful to peaceful relations on the island; it would recommend to the three Governments directly concerned to resume efforts aimed at a friendly solution in application of the principle of equal rights and self-determination according to the particular circumstances of Cyprus and its peoples.

None of the above proposals proved acceptable to all three delegations.

On 28 November, the representative of Colombia submitted a draft resolution with the main provision that

[2] In this report the Observation Group paid tribute to the work of the military observers under its control. The report stated:

"The success of an operation such as the present one depends on the application of moral force to circumstances where otherwise only the use of arms would be effective. The military observers, armed only with the moral authority of the United Nations and their own determination and courage, have been able to fulfil their task of peace and have won for themselves the respect of the people in all areas in which they have operated. In doing so they have, even in the recent improved circumstances in Lebanon, repeatedly undergone hardship and dangers, which have been described in detail in this and previous reports."

the Secretary-General should set up an observation group to promote negotiation on Cyprus, and, if appropriate, to act as a good offices committee.

On 1 December, Iran submitted a draft resolution by which, as subsequently revised, the Assembly, endorsing the development of self-government and free institutions for Cyprus and noting efforts already made to bring about the conference in question, would urge the convening of a conference between the three Governments concerned and representatives of the Cypriots, with the assistance, if desired, of Governments and personalities acceptable to the Governments directly concerned, for the discussion not only of interim arrangements but also of a final solution for Cyprus.

On 4 December, Greece offered amendments to the Iranian draft resolution which would eliminate the references to past efforts towards the calling of a conference and to its main participants; specify that the participants must be acceptable to the parties, rather than Governments, concerned; and endorse the establishment of self-government, rather than the development of self-government and free institutions.

Sub-amendments to the Greek amendments were submitted by Turkey at the same meeting. These would *inter alia* restore the enumeration of the main participants of the conference.

Another draft resolution was submitted on 1 December by Ceylon, Haiti, Iceland, India, Ireland, Nepal, Panama, the Sudan and the United Arab Republic, later joined by Ethiopia. As subsequently revised, this text would have the Assembly: (1) urge the cessation of violence in Cyprus; (2) call for effective provisions for the protection of legitimate minority interests; (3) request the United Kingdom to continue negotiation with a view to promoting self-government and preserving the integrity of Cyprus; and (4) call upon all Member States to co-operate by respecting the integrity and self-government of Cyprus when fully attained.

By a draft resolution submitted by Belgium on 2 December, the Assembly would merely call upon all concerned to put an end to terrorism in Cyprus and recommend the resumption and continuation of their efforts with a view to a friendly solution.

Several attempts to reach agreement on a generally acceptable text were made, particularly by the representatives of Mexico and Peru, but no text was formally proposed in the Committee.

On 4 December, the Committee decided to give priority in the voting to the revised Iranian draft resolution and to the Greek amendments and Turkish sub-amendments thereto.

The draft resolution of Iran was acceptable to Turkey and the United Kingdom, and both were prepared to withdraw their own texts in its favour. Greece, however, did not accept this draft after the Greek amendments to it had been in part sub-amended, as proposed by Turkey, and was prepared to support the ten-Power draft resolution.

The Iranian draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 31 to 22, with 28 abstentions.

The Colombian draft resolution, accepted by Greece, failed of adoption by a roll-call vote of 17 in favour, 17 against, and 47 abstentions. The Belgian draft resolution was rejected by a roll-call vote of 22 to 11, with 48 abstentions. The sponsors of the other draft resolutions did not press them to a vote.

At the plenary meeting of the Assembly on 5 December, the representative of Mexico, after consultations with the parties directly concerned, submitted a draft resolution, by which the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 1013 (XI), would express its confidence that continued efforts would be made by the parties to reach a peaceful, democratic and just solution in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. It was adopted without objection (resolution 1287 (XIII)).[3]

13. The question of Algeria

By a letter dated 16 July 1958, the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen requested the inclusion of the item entitled "The question of Algeria" in the agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly. In an explanatory memorandum, it was stated that, in the period which had elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1184 (XII) of 10 December 1957, there had been no progress towards the achievement of the purposes of that resolution. On the contrary, the hostilities in Algeria had continued unabated, causing increasing suffering and loss of human lives, and a solution in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter was not in sight.

At a meeting of the General Committee on 17 September, the representative of France stated that his Government continued to believe that the Assembly would be acting in violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter if it were to include the question of Algeria in its agenda. He added that a discussion of the Algerian question at the present session would be particularly ill-advised since the French Government was committed to resolve the question by methods which it had carefully worked out and was determined to achieve a reasonable solution. He declared that in the circumstances France would not participate in the Assembly debate if this item were placed in the agenda.

On 22 September, the Assembly decided to include the item in its agenda. The matter was considered by the First Committee at nine meetings between 8 and 13 December 1958.

Representatives of States submitting the item and other representatives expressed regret at France's decision not to participate in the debate. They also expressed concern at the inability of Tunisia and Morocco to report to the Committee on the manner in which they had carried out the mission of good offices with which the Assembly had entrusted them since France had refused to respond to the offer made to it. They called for the immediate cessation of hostilities in Algeria. It was the duty of the United Nations, they felt, not only to advise that the parties concerned should negotiate to bring the conflict to an end, but also to point out the principles on which a solution should be based.

[3] On 19 February 1959, a formula for the settlement of the problem of Cyprus was agreed upon in London between the United Kingdom, Greek and Turkish Governments, and the representative of the Greek and Turkish communities in the island.

A number of representatives maintained that under the terms of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, the United Nations could not deal with the question of Algeria. They added that General de Gaulle had declared his intention to solve the Algerian question in a just and honourable manner and that any hasty action on the part of the United Nations, far from facilitating the solution of the problem, might make it more difficult.

Some representatives, while favouring negotiations, stated that no solution would be equitable unless it protected French interests in Algeria and especially the rights of the people of French origin who inhabited that territory.

On 12 December, seventeen Powers (Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen) submitted a draft resolution by which the General Assembly, recalling its two previous resolutions 1012 (XI) and 1184 (XII), recognizing the right of the Algerian people to independence, and taking note of the willingness of the provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, would urge negotiations between the two parties concerned with a view to reaching a solution in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

During the course of the debate on the seventeen-Power draft resolution, its sponsors explained that the reference to the Algerian provisional Government should not be interpreted as a recognition of that Government. They also drew attention to the statement of 26 September by the provisional Government of the Algerian Republic declaring itself in favour of negotiations with France without any prior conditions. However, several representatives stated that the adoption of the draft resolution would necessarily imply recognition of that so-called Government. Moreover, the word "independence" in the fourth paragraph of the preamble might give the impression that the Assembly was prejudging the issue.

On 13 December, the representative of Haiti submitted two amendments to the seventeen-Power draft resolution. The first amendment proposed that the words "recognizing the right of the Algerian people to independence" be replaced by the words "recognizing, in virtue of Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the right of the Algerian people to decide for themselves their own destiny". The second amendment proposed that the seventh paragraph of the draft be replaced by the following: "Taking note that both the French Government and the Algerian leaders of the Liberation Movement have affirmed their wish to enter into negotiations". Later, the Haitian delegation revised its second amendment by deleting the words "of the Liberation Movement".

The seventeen-Power draft resolution and the Haitian amendments thereto were put to the vote in the First Committee on 13 December. The first Haitian amendment was rejected by a roll-call vote of 48 to 13, with 19 abstentions. The representative of Haiti then stated that he would not press for a vote on the second amendment. The seventeen-Power draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 32 to 18, with 30 abstentions.

The report of the First Committee recommending the adoption of the seventeen-Power draft resolution was presented to the General Assembly on 13 December. On the proposal of the representative of Ceylon, the Assembly decided, by a roll-call vote of 38 to none, with 43 abstentions, to delete the paragraph referring to "the provisional Government of the Algerian Republic". A motion that separate votes be taken on certain parts of the draft resolution was rejected by a roll-call vote of 36 to 8, with 37 abstentions. The draft resolution, as amended, was then put to a roll-call vote. It received 35 votes in favour, 18 against, with 20 abstentions. The draft resolution was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority.

14. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa

In separate letters dated 14 July 1958, the representatives of India and Pakistan requested the inclusion in the agenda of the thirteenth session of the item entitled: "Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa". In an attached explanatory memorandum, the representative of India recalled that the General Assembly had invited the parties concerned to report to it under resolution 1179 (XII) of 26 November 1957. India had accordingly communicated to the South African Government its desire to enter into negotiations without prejudice to the position of any of the parties concerned on the issue of domestic jurisdiction under Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. No reply had been received from the South African Government and India proposed to report on the matter to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session. It felt that the Assembly would wish to recommend further measures for a peaceful and speedy solution of the problem.

The representative of Pakistan in his communication likewise informed the Assembly that there had been no response to Pakistan's request to the South African Government to enter into negotiations. As the purpose of resolution 1179 (XII) had remain unfulfilled, Pakistan proposed to report on the matter to the Assembly at its thirteenth session.

On 22 September, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the agenda of its thirteenth session. The representative of the Union of South Africa objected to the inclusion of the item on the basis that Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter precluded such action, and stated that his delegation would not participate in any further proceedings on the question.

The item was referred to the Special Political Committee, which held three meetings from 6 to 8 December 1958. The representative of India, reviewing the history of the question, said that his Government, pursuing a policy of moderation, was not suggesting intervention in the affairs of another State by the imposing of sanctions, but sought an expression of views and also an appeal by the United Nations to bring the policy of the South African Government into conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter.

The representative of Pakistan said that the United Nations could do no less than express its regret at the South African Government's failure to reply to the Government of Pakistan and make a further appeal to the Union of South Africa to enter into negotiations with India and Pakistan.

On 8 December, a draft resolution was submitted by Iran, Mexico, the Philippines and Yugoslavia, under

which the Assembly would: (1) note that the Governments of both India and Pakistan had reiterated their readiness to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa; (2) regret that the Government of the Union of South Africa had not replied to the communications sent by the two Governments on the subject; (3) appeal to the Government of the Union of South Africa to enter into negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan without prejudice to the position taken by the Union of South Africa regarding its juridical stand on the issue; (4) invite Member States to use their good offices, as appropriate, to bring about negotiations in accordance with the desires expressed by the General Assembly at previous sessions; and (5) invite the parties concerned to report to the General Assembly as appropriate, jointly or separately, regarding any progress which might be made.

The draft resolution was supported by the great majority of speakers. Some welcomed the conciliatory approach which it embodied. Others felt that it was the least that the United Nations could do and that it might well have gone further.

On 8 December, the Special Political Committee approved the joint draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 52 to none, with 9 abstentions. Following the vote, the representative of the United Kingdom explained that he had abstained chiefly because good offices to bring about negotiations between the parties were more likely to be effective if offered by Member States which had not taken sides in the discussion.

On 10 December, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 69 to none, with 10 abstentions (resolution 1302 (XIII)).

15. Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa

In a letter dated 13 August 1958, the representatives of Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, the United Arab Republic and Uruguay proposed the inclusion in the agenda of the thirteenth session of the item entitled "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa". In an attached explanatory memorandum, it was noted that there was no indication that the South African Government had taken any steps, in response to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 1178 (XII) of 26 November 1957, to revise its policy. On the contrary, the situation remained unameliorated and was still a grave threat to peaceful relations between ethnic groups of the world.

In the discussion on the inclusion of the item in the agenda, both in the General Committee and in the General Assembly, the representative of the Union of South Africa reiterated the objections stated by his delegation at previous sessions of the General Assembly, on the basis that Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter precluded United Nations intervention in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a State. He declared that his delegation would not participate in any further proceedings on the question since the item was *ultra vires* of the Charter.

On 22 September, the General Assembly decided without a formal vote to include the item in the agenda of the thirteenth session.

The question was referred to the Special Political Committee which considered it in the course of nine meetings from 10 to 21 October. On 16 October, a draft resolution was submitted by Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma, Ceylon, Denmark, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yemen. Yugoslavia and Saudi Arabia subsequently joined the sponsors of this proposal. Under the draft resolution, the General Assembly, recalling its previous consideration of the question and in particular paragraph 6 of its resolution 917 (X) of 6 December 1955 calling upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to observe its obligations under the Charter, would: (1) declare again that, in a multiracial society, harmony and respect for human rights and freedoms and the peaceful development of a unified community were best assured when patterns of legislation and practice were directed towards ensuring equality before the law of all persons regardless of race, creed or colour, and when the economic, social, cultural and political participation of all racial groups was on a basis of equality; (2) affirm that governmental policies of Member States which were designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination were inconsistent with the pledges of the Members under Article 56 of the Charter; (3) call upon all Member States to bring their policies into conformity with their obligation under the Charter to promote the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and (4) express its regret and concern that the Government of the Union of South Africa had not yet responded to appeals of the Assembly that it reconsider governmental policies which impaired the right of all racial groups to enjoy the same rights and fundamental freedoms.

During the debate in the Special Political Committee, a number of representatives questioned the competence of the United Nations under Article 2, paragraph 7, to pronounce itself on the domestic legislation of a State. However, most speakers, including those who questioned the Assembly's competence to deal with the matter on grounds of domestic jurisdiction, expressed or implied disapproval of the South African Government's racial policies as being inconsistent with human rights and fundamental freedoms. The majority of speakers considered that the competence of the Organization had been fully established, and that the force of world opinion should continue to be brought to bear upon the situation.

On 21 October, the Special Political Committee, after voting separately on various portions of the draft resolution, approved it as a whole by a roll-call vote of 68 to 5, with 4 abstentions. The draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 30 October by a roll-call vote of 70 to 5, with 4 abstentions (resolution 1248 (XIII)).

16. Relations between Cambodia and Thailand

On 29 November 1958, Cambodia charged that troops on a war footing and large amounts of military equip-

ment were being concentrated on the Cambodian frontier by the Government of Thailand. Cambodia viewed that unjustified action as a threat to the peace which should be brought to the attention of all Members of the United Nations. While it had not taken any comparable measures of retaliation, Cambodia had decided on the temporary recall of its Ambassador and staff from Bangkok. This action was the result of a series of events since 1953 which had caused a progressive deterioration of relations between the two countries. The difficulties had commenced in that year with the *de facto* annexation by Thai police of the temple of Preah Vihear, which Cambodia considered part of its territory by treaty provision as well as an important part of its national artistic heritage. Efforts to settle that and other outstanding differences by negotiation had been unsuccessful, owing, in Cambodia's view, to the application by the Thai Government of various forms of intimidation against Cambodia, including a continuing press campaign, inspired by official or semi-official sources in Thailand, which sought to give the impression that Cambodia was engaged in complicity with communist-bloc Powers, especially the People's Republic of China. Furthermore, various vexatious frontier measures had been enforced against Cambodians by Thai police. Although compelled, in order to preserve its national dignity, to take the step of recalling its mission to Thailand, Cambodia proclaimed its desire to maintain friendly relations with that country, and would never refuse to re-establish normal relations when the time was ripe for doing so.

Thailand replied to the Cambodian charges on 8 December, declaring that allegations that it had concentrated troops and military equipment on the Cambodian frontier were completely untrue. Thailand was prepared to welcome any United Nations representatives to observe the situation in the border area. If, for example, the Secretary-General should consider the case as falling within the purview of Article 99 of the Charter, the Thai Government would be happy to welcome his representative to Thailand and would afford him every possible facility to inspect its border area. An accompanying memorandum contained denials of the specific charges raised by Cambodia, and went on to allege that Cambodian gangs had been conducting border raids resulting in harm to Thai nationals and property. On 20 November, thirty-two Thai nationals had been forcibly taken into Cambodia by Cambodian police and had not been returned. While considering that normal diplomatic relations should be resumed at the ambassadorial level, rather than at the *chargé d'affaires* level as proposed by Cambodia, Thailand had informed the Cambodian Government that the release and return of the thirty-two Thai nationals forcibly detained by Cambodian authorities was essential for the restoration of normal relations. Once those steps had been taken, Thailand had assured the Government of Cambodia, the Thai authorities would promptly consider the withdrawal of the precautionary measures which had been taken to ensure the protection of the Thai people.

After discussing these differences separately with the representatives of Cambodia and Thailand, and following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the Secretary-General announced on 22 December that the two Governments had invited him to send a representative to assist them in efforts to find a solution to the difficulties which had arisen between them. In response to that invitation, the Secretary-General had designated Ambassador Johan Beck-Friis of Sweden as his Special Representative for the purpose.

From 20 January to 23 February 1959 the Special Representative of the Secretary-General visited the countries concerned, where he engaged in consultations with the appropriate officials of the two Governments and made inspection tours of the affected areas along the frontier. In the course of these activities, arrangements were made for the release of nationals detained by both sides, and the co-operation of both Governments was enlisted in the interests of restoring calm and confidence in their relations. As a consequence, on 6 February 1959 a joint *communiqué* was issued simultaneously in Bangkok and Phnom-Penh which announced that, at the suggestion of the Special Representative, the two Governments had resolved to re-establish diplomatic relations and return the former ambassadors to their respective posts on 20 February. In transmitting the text of this *communiqué* to the Secretary-General, the representatives of both Governments expressed gratitude and appreciation for the assistance given by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, which had led to the easing of the difficulty between the two countries.

17. The Korean question

(*a*) Notes and communications received prior to consideration by the General Assembly

On 3 July 1958, the United States, acting in its capacity as the Unified Command, transmitted the text of a note dated 2 July, which the United Kingdom, on behalf of the Governments which contributed forces to the United Nations Command in Korea, had transmitted to the authorities of the People's Republic of China, in reply to a note from those authorities dated 6 May. The latter was in response to the United Kingdom note of 9 April, dealt with in last year's report, which asked for certain clarifications in regard to North Korean proposals concerning the holding of elections in Korea.

The United Kingdom, in its note of 2 July, stated that the Governments concerned, noting that the greater part of the forces sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions had already been withdrawn, expressed their disappointment that the note of 6 May had not provided the clarifications asked for on 9 April and had brushed aside the question of principles on which elections should be held. Those principles lay at the heart of the matter. The further withdrawal of United Nations forces without any provision for a proper settlement of the Korean question would not be calculated to lead to a reduction of tension in the Far East; it would instead remove one necessary guarantee against further aggression. The Governments concerned were prepared to withdraw their forces from Korea when the conditions for a lasting settlement laid down by the Assembly were fulfilled.

On 28 October, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea communicated the text of a statement issued on that date by his Government, announcing that the Chinese People's Volunteers had completely evacuated Korea by 26 October and calling for the immediate withdrawal of United States forces from South Korea. A release by the Soviet press agency Tass on 8 November, containing an en-

dorsement of the statement by the USSR, was communicated on 10 November by the Chairman of the Soviet delegation to the General Assembly.

(*b*) Consideration by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session

In accordance with resolution 1180 (XII) of 29 November 1957, the Korean question was placed on the provisional agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly. It was considered by the First Committee at ten meetings, between 4 and 11 November 1958. The Committee had before it the eighth annual report of UNCURK covering the period from 14 August 1957 to 31 July 1958. The report included, *inter alia,* the view of the Government of the Republic of Korea that unification should be achieved by the holding of free and secret elections in North Korea, under United Nations supervision, following the withdrawal of all Chinese forces. The Republic of Korea intended to maintain sufficient forces for its defence, but there were indications that it planned a reduction in their size. The report also contained the observations of UNCURK on the general elections in the Republic, held on 2 May 1958. Out of a total of 233 seats, the Government (liberal) party had obtained 126 seats and the opposition (democratic) party 79. The parties' platforms had been freely expounded and there had been a high level of attendance at the polls.

The First Committee invited a representative of the Republic of Korea to participate in the debate without the right to vote, and rejected proposals that it also invite a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On 4 November 1958, Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a draft resolution which provided, *inter alia,* that the Assembly would: (1) call to the attention of the communist authorities concerned the continued determination of the United Nations to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea; (2) call upon these authorities to accept the established United Nations objectives in order to achieve a settlement in Korea based on the fundamental principles for unification set forth by the nations participating on behalf of the United Nations in the Korean Political Conference held at Geneva in 1954, and reaffirmed by the Assembly; and (3) urge these authorities to agree at an early date on the holding of genuinely free elections in accordance with the principles endorsed by the Assembly.

The representative of the United States stressed that the 1954 Geneva Conference had failed to achieve the unification of the country because the communist participants had refused to provide guarantees of genuine freedom in the holding of elections and proposed a supervisory body in which equal representation of communist and non-communist nations and a unanimity rule would have enabled them to prevent effective observation of the elections. The last withdrawal of foreign forces from Korea had been followed by ruthless aggression, and the forces of the Chinese aggressors could not be compared with the United Nations forces, which had come to Korea to repel that aggression. The minimal size of the remaining United Nations forces made ridiculous the communist claims that those forces were "occupying" South Korea. The General Assembly could now contribute to the peaceful unification of Korea by reaffirming through the draft resolution its just conditions for a settlement.

The representative of the USSR, together with other representatives, felt that the proposed elections would in reality be under the control of the United States and of the occupying forces. To enable the Korean people to find its own solution, foreign troops must first be withdrawn, as proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Chinese People's Volunteers had been withdrawn, but the United States was doing its best to perpetuate the division of Korea and maintain its troops there. The Commission reported that half of the budget of the Republic of Korea was devoted to military expenditures. North of the 38th parallel, only 5.4 per cent of the budget went to national defence. The United Nations should call upon those States with troops still in Korea to withdraw them, and recommend to the two Governments in Korea that they should establish political, economic, cultural and trade relations. As for UNCURK, it would never be able to solve the problem, and should be abolished.

The representative of the Republic of Korea said that the announced withdrawal of the Chinese communist forces from Korea might well remind the world of the similar decision of the Soviet Union in 1948, which had proved the prelude to aggression. If the Communists were sincere, they should allow UNCURK to verify the withdrawal.

The majority of speakers supported the draft resolution. Various suggestions were advanced during the discussion. One view was that, although the United Nations position that there was only one legal Government in Korea could not be altered, the Organization could nevertheless assist in solving the problem by exploring means of bringing together the two parties most directly concerned. Another suggestion was that elections in Korea could be adequately supervised by a group of States which practised free elections; the group would function perhaps as an independent international commission rather than as an organ of the United Nations.

A number of representatives indicated their intention to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution. One representative noted that the United Nations was one of the parties to the conflict, and this had to be considered in organizing internationally supervised elections for the whole of Korea. The question could be more easily settled if the United Nations forces were withdrawn.

Another view was that it was doubtful that the presence of the small number of United Nations troops in Korea would constitute an unsurmountable obstacle to elections under neutral supervision; however, it was also doubtful whether the need to keep troops in Korea was as great as was asserted.

On 11 November, the First Committee approved the draft resolution by a vote of 54 to 9, with 18 abstentions. The General Assembly adopted it on 14 November by a roll-call vote of 54 to 9, with 17 abstentions (resolution 1264 (XIII)).

(*c*) Further exchange of notes

A reply, dated 10 November 1958, to the United Kingdom note of 2 July was circulated as a United

Nations document at the request of the representative of the USSR. The People's Republic of China, on its own behalf and by authorization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stated in its reply that the withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea had created favourable conditions for a peaceful settlement, which would be enhanced if the United Nations took corresponding measures. With regard to elections, it specified that after all foreign troops had been completely withdrawn, free all-Korean elections should be held, possibly under the supervision of an organ composed of representatives of neutral countries.

Replying to this note on 5 December on behalf of the addressees, the United Kingdom observed that the questions raised in the note were answered in detail in General Assembly resolution 1264 (XIII).

(*d*) Change of Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command

On 22 April 1959, the representative of the United States informed the Security Council that, effective 1 July 1959, General Carter B. Magruder would replace General George H. Decker as the Commanding General of the military forces made available to the Unified Command by Members of the United Nations pursuant to the Council's resolution of 7 July 1950.

18. Question of the representation of China in the United Nations

On 14 July 1958, India proposed to include in the agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly the item entitled "Question of the representation of China in the United Nations", stressing the importance of China in connexion with matters relating to international peace and security, and declaring that a solution to the problem was required not only from the point of view of the legitimate rights of the Chinese people and their Government, but also from that of the effective functioning of the Organization itself.

On 19 September, the General Committee decided, by 12 votes to 7, with 2 abstentions, to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution submitted by the United States, whereby the Assembly would decide to reject the request of India for the inclusion of the item in the agenda, and would decide further not to consider, at its thirteenth session, any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

The General Assembly considered the Committee's report at three meetings held on 22 and 23 September. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Nepal and the United Arab Republic submitted amendments to the draft resolution recommended by the Committee, which would have had the effect of reversing the Committee's two recommendations. On 23 September, following the rejection of the amendments, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution by 44 votes to 28, with 9 abstentions (resolution 1239 (XIII)).

The question of the representation of China was raised again during the thirteenth session, both in a meeting of the Credentials Committee on 12 December, and in the plenary meeting on 13 December at which the Assembly considered that Committee's report.

The question of the representation of China was also raised in other United Nations organs and bodies during the period covered by the present report.

19. Question of amending the Charter to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council, and to enlarge the membership of the Economic and Social Council and of the International Court of Justice

By resolution 1190 (XII) of 12 December 1957, the General Assembly had decided to give further consideration at its thirteenth session to three items relating to the questions of amending the Charter in order to enlarge the membership of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice. These questions had originally been included in the agenda of the eleventh session at the request of a number of Latin American States, which had contended that the recent substantial increase in the membership of the United Nations had made such enlargement of those organs necessary.

On 31 July 1958, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, adopted a resolution 690 B (XXVI) inviting the General Assembly to give favourable consideration at its thirteenth session to an increase in the membership of the Council.

On 22 September, the Assembly included these four items in the agenda of the thirteenth session and referred them to the Special Political Committee. The relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council was also referred to the Second Committee for consideration, if possible, prior to its being taken up by the Special Political Committee. The Second Committee considered the question at four meetings held from 10 to 12 November, and the views expressed in the course of its debate were transmitted by its Chairman to the Special Political Committee for its information.

On 26 November, the Special Political Committee decided to consider the four items simultaneously, and discussed them at three meetings held on 27 and 28 November and 1 December.

The representative of India noted that an increase in the membership of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice would involve the complex political question of amending the Charter, a point on which there was little prospect of any agreement at that time. Accordingly, he introduced a draft resolution, co-sponsored by Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Liberia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, in connexion with the three items relating to the amendment of the Charter, whereby the Assembly, realizing that the membership of the United Nations had increased considerably in recent years, taking note of the feeling expressed by many Members that there should be an increase in the membership of some of the organs, noting that such increases would necessitate amendments to the Charter, and realizing that such amendments required a larger area of agree-

ment than then prevailed, would decide to postpone consideration of the three items until its fourteenth session. The draft resolution was approved by the Committee on 1 December by 61 votes to none, with 9 abstentions. It was adopted by the Assembly on 10 December by 65 votes to none, with 9 abstentions (resolution 1299 (XIII)).

In connexion with the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council, the representative of Venezuela introduced a draft resolution, co-sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Ecuador, the Federation of Malaya, Italy, Japan, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay, whereby the General Assembly would: (1) recognize that, in view of the increase in the membership of the United Nations since its establishment, an increase in the membership of the Council was desirable in order to achieve a wider representation and thus to make it a more effective organ for carrying out the obligations placed upon it under Chapters IX and X of the Charter, and that such an increase should be so designed as to preserve the expeditious conduct of the Council's work; and (2) decide to include in the agenda of its fourteenth session the item entitled "Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council". On 1 December, the Committee voted by paragraphs on the draft resolution, and approved the preamble and operative paragraph 1 by 47 votes to 9, with 16 abstentions, operative paragraph 2 by 66 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, and the draft resolution as a whole by 49 votes to 9, with 14 abstentions. The draft resolution was adopted by the Assembly on 10 December by 52 votes to 9, with 17 abstentions (resolution 1300 (XIII)).

Chapter II

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

1. Economic surveys

The *World Economic Survey, 1958,* was presented to the Economic and Social Council in June 1959. Part I of the *Survey* was devoted to a special study of international commodity problems and policies, and in part II recent developments in the world economy were examined. Drawing upon this analysis of commodity problems and recent developments, the introduction to the *Survey* considered the economic trends and policies of the industrial countries and their implications for world commodity trade and the growth of the under-developed countries.

The *Survey* found that the growth in the volume of world trade in primary commodities between the late twenties and mid-fifties lagged considerably behind the expansion of manufacturing activity in the industrially advanced countries. Consequently, even though there was an improvement in the terms on which primary commodities exchange for manufactures, the capacity of the primary producing countries as a whole to finance an increasing volume of imports failed to keep pace with the growth of income and output in the industrial countries. At the same time, the severe, short-period instability permeating trade in primary commodities has not diminished since the inter-war years as much as might have been expected in view of the greater internal economic stability of the industrial countries. In view of the crucial role of imported supplies of capital equipment in affecting the rate of investment in the under-developed countries, both these aspects of the commodity problem have been of major significance for the economic development of these countries.

In reviewing national commodity policies, the *Survey* observed that efforts of primary producing countries to deal unilaterally with the commodity problem have met with serious obstacles; there are limits to what any country can achieve by independent action. Furthermore, the protective and price-support policies of the industrial countries have in some ways aggravated the commodity problem confronting the primary producing countries; liberalization of these policies on a selective basis was likely to yield substantial benefits to some of the primary producing countries. At the level of co-ordinated international action, progress in solving the problem of instability has been slow and has been largely confined to arrangements covering trade in a few specific commodities. Various more comprehensive schemes are, however, also examined in the *Survey.*

In the centrally planned economies, scarcities of most major primary commodities have been a persistent feature of most post-war years. Heavy emphasis was placed on industrial development in early post-war plans and investment in primary production was severely restricted. The plans adopted over the last three years, however, have generally provided for very substantial increases in output and trade of primary commodities.

In reviewing recent economic developments, the *Survey* noted that 1958 was characterized by economic decline and recovery in the industrial countries. The fall in production in the last quarter of 1957 and the first half of 1958 was largely the result of a sharp recession in North America, although lesser declines in economic activity were also recorded in some of the western European countries and in Japan. Notwithstanding a partial recovery in the second half of 1958, average production for the year was slightly lower than in 1957. For the primary producing countries, the tendency of primary production to outpace the advance in demand, which has become apparent in recent years, was aggravated by the recession in industrial countries. Export earnings declined substantially and these countries generally registered smaller gains in total output and capital formation than in recent years. In assessing the outlook for 1959, as reported in replies to a questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies circulated by the Secretary-General, Governments in the industrial countries expected recovery to continue in the near future, but at a somewhat slower pace than during the initial phase of the last economic upswing or than appeared to be warranted by the available idle resources in labour and equipment. In the primary producing countries, export earnings are expected to rise somewhat in the aggregate, but, in view of the heavy drain on foreign exchange reserves experienced during the recession and of the continued strain on external balances in many countries, total import expenditure may not change significantly.

In the centrally planned economies, excepting mainland China, industrial production continued to expand at the rather substantial rate of the preceding year, while agricultural output generally showed some improvement; in mainland China, high rates of increase were reported for both sectors. Plans for 1959 in most countries generally call for more moderate rates of growth than were actually achieved in 1958. In reviewing the long-term projects recently announced by centrally planned economies, the *Survey* noted that industrial production was generally expected to rise at a slower rate, and agricultural output at a faster rate, than the rate actually achieved under the preceding plans.

A report entitled *Commodity Survey, 1958,* was prepared for the Commission on International Commodity Trade. The *Survey* analysed the principal causes of the

downward movement in commodity prices during the 1957-1958 period. The recession or virtual cessation of growth in the industrial countries seriously impaired the demand for primary commodities. Because of the widespread decline of activity in the textile industry, demand for textile fibres fell off heavily; similarly, the lower levels of activity in the consumer durable goods industries of North America and the building industry of western Europe adversely affected the demand for most other raw materials. The *Survey,* however, also noted that the effect of the reduction in demand was, for most commodities, aggravated by the continued expansion of supply; this latter development reflected the continued growth of productive capacity which had been under way since the Second World War and which was considerably stimulated by the high prices and heavy investment of the years immediately succeeding the Korean hostilities. Because of this expansion in productive activity and the virtual cessation of stockpiling, the stability of commodity markets has become more dependent on the steady growth of demand, particularly in the industrial countries.

A report entitled *Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1957-1958,* was prepared for the twenty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council. The report, which is a supplement to the *World Economic Survey, 1958,* reviewed the major developments during 1957 and 1958 in the fields of agriculture, industry, petroleum, foreign trade and payments in the Middle East. It noted the resumption of the fast growth of the oil industry following the Suez crisis, the fluctuation in output and export prices of agricultural commodities, the extension of agrarian reform and the continued flow of foreign aid and loans into the area.

2. Economic development of underdeveloped countries

(*a*) Establishment of the Special Fund

The Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-sixth session, considered the report and recommendations of the Preparatory Committee which had been established by the General Assembly in order to lay the groundwork for the establishment of the Special Fund. The Secretary-General had submitted to the Preparatory Committee a memorandum containing his views and suggestions regarding the fields of assistance as well as the structure and administration of the Special Fund.

On 31 July 1958, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 692 (XXVI) to which the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee were annexed in the form of a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. The Council, in its resolution, appealed to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to give the Special Fund the greatest possible assistance, expressing the hope that all Governments would be able to announce their contributions for 1959 at a forthcoming pledging conference to be held in October 1958.

On 14 October, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1240 (XIII) whereby it established the Special Fund in accordance with the provisions recommended by the Preparatory Committee. It further reaffirmed the conditions set forth in resolution 1219 (XII) of 14 December 1957 under which the Assembly was to review the scope and future activities of the Special Fund and take such action as it might deem appropriate.

On 23 October, the Economic and Social Council, at its resumed twenty-sixth session, elected the following Members to the Governing Council of the Special Fund: Canada, Japan, Pakistan, Peru, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia for one year; Chile, Denmark, Ghana, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Arab Republic for two years; Argentina, France, India, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States for three years. Retiring members are eligible for re-election.

On 24 October, the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 46 of General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), convened at Headquarters a United Nations Pledging Conference on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. At the conference, forty-one Governments made firm pledges to the Special Fund, totalling approximately $21.5 million. In mid-June 1959, on the basis of available indications, it could be reasonably assumed that contributions equivalent to at least $26 million would be pledged by Governments for 1959.

On 5 December, the Secretary-General, after consultation with the members of the Governing Council, submitted to the General Assembly, for its confirmation, the appointment of Mr. Paul G. Hoffman as Managing Director of the Special Fund. The Assembly unanimously confirmed this appointment. Mr. Hoffman assumed office on 1 January 1959.

The Secretary-General appointed a small group of officials from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to assist the Managing Director in laying the groundwork for the operations of the Special Fund and in preparing for the first session of the Governing Council in January 1959. The Special Fund came into existence on 1 January 1959 and a distinct administrative unit was established shortly thereafter. Developments regarding the Special Fund are reviewed in part C below.

In resolution 1317 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, on the other hand, the General Assembly urged Member States to continue working for the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund, and decided to continue to review, as a separate subject of its agenda, progress in the field of financing the economic development of less developed countries, particularly progress towards the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund.

(*b*) International flow of private capital

A report entitled *The International Flow of Private Capital, 1956-1958,* was prepared for the twenty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council in response to General Assembly resolution 824 (IX) of 11 December 1954. The report attempted to survey private foreign investments and to assess their changes over the past few years. It also surveyed the measures taken by both capital-exporting and capital-importing countries for the promotion of the international flow of private capital.

The aggregate outflow of long-term private capital from the main capital-exporting countries had been considerably higher in real terms during the four years 1955-1958 than during the five years 1924-1928, a pre-war period of high international investment activity. In relation to world trade, the outflow of private long

term capital was not found much more important now than it was during that period, but since 1955 international investment has shown faster growth than world trade, the annual outflow of private capital from the major high-income countries averaging some $4,000 million in 1955-1958, a rate about twice that of 1951-1952.

In recent years, direct investments in under-developed countries have remained concentrated in extractive industries. They have also remained sensitive to fluctuations in economic activity and, in particular, to the weakening of primary commodity markets. In 1958, new flotations on foreign account increased considerably, especially on the United States capital market, but few under-developed countries have yet directly benefited from this increase. A marked increase has also been recorded in recent years in the availability of medium- and short-term credits.

The industrial countries of western Europe were found to have regained a capacity to invest abroad which had not yet in all cases been translated into an actual outflow of long-term capital but the emergence of which appeared to be the major development of the period. The present pattern of international investment suggested that greater capital movements among European countries and between them and other high-income countries, which were in keeping with the traditional role of intermediary played by European capital markets, were likely to contribute to a greater volume of private investment in under-developed countries, especially those which had political or historical connexions with the countries of western Europe. Under-developed countries were also beginning to benefit from the newly acquired ability of Canada and Australia to invest abroad an increasing part of the savings generated by their own rapid growth, itself assisted by large capital imports.

The report concluded that international investments had entered a new phase holding prospects for a greater contribution of private capital to economic development, but that the situation remained very unbalanced. Thus, low-income countries without important natural resources or domestic markets which could absorb the production of large enterprises, especially the poorest countries in Asia, continued to receive little private capital.

The survey of recent government measures relating to foreign investments showed that under-developed countries had not only taken new steps to stimulate foreign investments by giving prospective investors assurances with regard to their property rights and by increasing benefits available to enterprises contributing to economic development, but had also put the administration of their incentive legislations on a more systematic basis. With regard to services for informing potential foreign investors, however, high-income countries appeared to have made more progress than under-developed ones. In recent years, new measures favouring investments abroad have been adopted or have come under consideration in capital-exporting countries. In the tax field, these measures could be regarded as steps in the direction indicated in 1953 by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 486 (XVI).

Further work on foreign investment has been undertaken by the Secretariat under General Assembly resolution 1318 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 on the promotion of the international flow of private capital. By this resolution, the General Assembly stressed the need for increased knowledge and better understanding of the conditions of and opportunities for international investment. It requested the Secretary-General to consult with qualified persons and to inquire into the fields of activity in which foreign private investment is needed and sought by under-developed countries and the volume and forms in which such investment would be acceptable. The inquiry will also cover the types of projects which private foreign investors may be interested in financing or undertaking in suitable circumstances. The inquiry is intended to result in a report which is to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth session and to be transmitted to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session, with the Council's recommendations.

(*c*) Industrialization and productivity

At its twenty-seventh session, the Economic and Social Council was informed of the progress of the Secretariat's work under its programme of industrialization, as recorded in a report submitted by the Secretary-General. This report described the stage of implementation of the following research projects: analysis of the experience and recommendations of technical assistance experts relating to the planning and programming of industrial development in a certain number of under-developed countries; capital intensity in heavy engineering construction; size of plant in industry; management of industrial enterprises in under-developed countries; problems of financing and managing small-scale industries; research projects related to technical assistance and Special Fund activities; financing of industrialization; and social and demographic aspects of industrialization, with reference to community development, urbanization and environmental planning. The report also described the work done in connexion with substantive servicing of technical assistance operations in the field of industry, and contained information on the meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Work Programme on Industrialization.

The Advisory Committee was convened by the Secretary-General in February 1959, in accordance with Council resolution 674 A (XXV) of 1 May 1958. The Committee reviewed the present work programme of the Secretariat and presented to the Secretary-General recommendations on the general orientation, the further development and the implementation of the programme. Its report, which was transmitted to the Council by the Secretary-General, was noted with appreciation by the Council.

The basic criteria which the Advisory Committee had proposed for the general orientation of the programme were generally agreed to by members of the Council and most of the proposed projects were considered to be useful. The Council decided to consider further the question of priorities in the work programme at its twenty-ninth session; for this purpose, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in the light of the five-year programme appraisal to be discussed at the twenty-eighth session, proposals for consideration by the Council. It requested the Secretary-General to give emphasis to studies relating to methods of programming or planning of industrialization and to projects of direct practical value to economic development, e.g., projects concerning small industries, industrial zones and estates, management techniques, and technological research institutes. It stressed the desirability of encouraging the organization of seminars, consultations and training centres in implementing the programme. The Council

also requested the Secretary-General to report on the feasibility and potential usefulness of collecting, analysing and disseminating the experience obtained in multilateral, regional, bilateral and national technical assistance projects and related activities in the field of industrialization.

The Council also had before it the report entitled *Management of Industrial Enterprises in Under-developed Countries* which the Secretariat had prepared under its programme of work, on the basis of the discussions of a panel of experts which met at Headquarters in the autumn of 1957. The report dealt with such problems as management structure and cadres, with special reference to recruitment and training; selected aspects of labour management; management of production facilities; marketing; and management controls. It included suggestions for early action in selected areas.

A second issue of the *Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity* was published in March 1959. This document, which has also been submitted to the Council, contained an article on problems concerning the size of industrial plants in under-developed countries which were studied with reference to the industrialization programme in Central America; two articles based on Japanese experience in the field of small-scale industry, one of them on interrelations between large and small industrial enterprises, with special reference to subcontracting arrangements; three articles on problems of industrial management; an article on the establishment of technological research institutes in under-developed countries; and notes on a recent meeting of an ECAFE working party on industrialization in relation to economic development.

The Council commended the Secretary-General on the work carried out so far under the work programme on industrialization and productivity, and urged him to adopt appropriate measures for the widest possible dissemination of studies and reports prepared under the programme.

(*d*) Water and energy resources

Early in July 1958, the fifth inter-agency meeting at the working level on international co-operation and co-ordination of activities for the development and utilization of water resources was held at Geneva, the participants being the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies concerned. The meeting was informed of the progress achieved in the establishment of the water resources centre at United Nations Headquarters and considered other measures in the implementation of Council resolution 675 (XXV) of 2 May 1958. Also discussed were the next stages of work in the implementation of two earlier Council resolutions, namely, resolution 614 C (XXII) of 9 August 1956, concerning techniques of resources and requirements surveys, and resolution 665 A (XXIV) of 1 August 1957, concerning possibilities of concerted action in the field of water resources.

The Secretary-General reported to the Council at its twenty-sixth session on action taken under Council resolution 345 (XII), concerning the conservation and utilization of natural resources. The report described briefly the action taken at Headquarters in respect, *inter alia,* of resources surveys, mineral resources, energy resources and conferences related to resources development, as well as the relevant work of the regional economic commissions.

In December 1958, the General Assembly discusse the possibilities of international co-operation in respe of petroleum resources development. In resolution 131 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, the Secretary-Genera was invited to transmit to the Economic and Soci Council for appropriate consideration the proceeding when these became available, of the Symposium on th Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and th Far East, then being held at New Delhi. The report o the symposium was considered by the Council at i twenty-seventh session.

Two reports on energy development, prepared by th Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 65 (XXIV) of 26 July 1957, were also considered by th Council at this session. One, entitled "Work done an recommendations concerning energy development", re viewed the work in this field of the United Nation organizations and certain other international organiza tions, and analysed the experience gained and problem encountered in the relevant technical assistance activitie It recommended early action relating to the economi appraisal of energy resources, analysis of long-term cos and prices of fuel and power, seminars for the promotio of better understanding of the economic problems energy development, and the co-ordination of technic assistance in the energy field. The second was a repo on "Recent developments relating to new sources energy and recommendations regarding the agenda fo an international conference". Assistance in the prepar tion of this report was received from UNESCO, in th form of several scientific background papers. It dea mainly with practical applications of solar energy, win power and geothermic energy, covering developmen since the publication of the Secretariat's earlier study o *New Sources of Energy and Economic Developmen* It also contained recommendations for a tentative agen for the international conference envisaged in Coun resolution 653 (XXIV).

After considering the three reports, the Council: (1 requested the Secretary-General to take appropria measures for holding in 1961 or 1962 a United Natio conference on solar energy, wind-power and geotherm energy; (2) requested him to develop a methodolo for the appraisal of energy resources on a usefully co parable basis at the national, regional or other appr priate level, and to arrange, at the request of Gover ments of interested Member States, for the preparati of seminars at the regional or other appropriate level be held in order to promote better understanding of t economic problems connected with the development energy resources in under-developed countries; (3 requested him also to report to the Council at its twent eighth session on the feasibility and potential usefulne of collecting, analysing and disseminating the experien obtained in multilateral, regional, bilateral and natio technical assistance projects and related activities in t field of energy resources; and (4) decided to transm the report of the Symposium on the Development Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East and t relevant records of the twenty-seventh session to t regional economic commissions.

(*e*) Training programme for African Governme economists

The training programme was initiated at Unit Nations Headquarters in November 1957 through tec nical assistance fellowships awarded for a period

six months. The programme aims at providing training for government economists to assist African Governments in developing a nucleus of trained economists in the civil service, especially in the field of economic development. It should enable the participants to gain experience in international economic problems, methods of international consultation, and the working of the United Nations and its various organs.

A second programme was held in French from 1 July to 31 December 1958 and in English from 1 September 1958 till March 1959. Thirteen African economists nominated by their Governments were approved and took part in this programme. There were two each from Ethiopia, Ghana, Libya, Somalia, the Sudan and Tunisia, and one from Morocco.

It is intended to continue this training programme and preparations have been made for a third programme, to be conducted in English and French, to take place at United Nations Headquarters from 1 September 1959 to the middle of February 1960.

3. Development of international economic co-operation

Under General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, the Secretary-General prepared for the twenty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council an interim report, compiled on the basis of information received from Governments, relating to international co-operation in the economic development of the under-developed countries. In the resolution, the General Assembly had invited Member States in a position to assist the economic development of under-developed countries to inform the Council at its twenty-eighth session and the General Assembly at its fourteenth session, through the Secretary-General, of measures which they have taken or may contemplate taking in this field. The less developed countries were similarly asked to inform the Council and the General Assembly of any measure which they may decide to take in order to advance their economic and social progress.

In addition to the replies, the interim report summarized information received from Governments on the following matters: technical assistance, financing of economic development, scientific co-operation, long-term planning and expansion of international trade. In each of these areas the report indicated where active interest has been expressed or steps have been taken by Governments to promote the economic and social development of under-developed countries.

In reference to the request made by the General Assembly in resolution 1323 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, the Secretary-General prepared for the twenty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council an analytical summary of various suggested means of accelerating economic growth in the under-developed countries through international action. The material presented in the report, in accordance with the discussion held in the General Assembly, consisted primarily of various suggestions and proposals made in United Nations economic bodies during recent years on such topics relating to economic development as financing, industrialization and technical assistance. The report contained no account of action already taken or any proposals for international action by the Secretary-General; it incorporated, however, relevant information transmitted by the Governments to the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII).

On 31 July 1958, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 690 A (XXVI) on bases for international economic co-operation. The Council noted that a compendium of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Council, embodying various principles of international economic co-operation or of extracts from them, was being circulated to Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1157 (XII) of 26 November 1957, and decided to take no action at that time regarding a declaration of principles of international economic co-operation or an appeal to Governments based thereon. The compendium, as circulated during the summer of 1958, was based on the criterion of selecting statements from resolutions which might provide general rules of conduct for international co-operation in the economic field. The extracts were arranged by broad fields of economic activity, and chronologically within each group. An index listed alphabetically and in detail each subject included in these extracts. An annex presented extracts from the principal economic provisions of the Economic Charter of the Americas, the Economic Agreements of Bogotá, the Final *Communiqué* of the Asian-African Conference and the Economic Declaration of Buenos Aires. Subsequently, the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1321 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, asked Member States for their views on the desirability of formulating a statement of the economic objectives of the United Nations and of the means of international co-operation that may serve to attain these objectives in an atmosphere of harmony and understanding. The views expressed by a number of Member States were submitted, together with the compendium, to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its twenty-eighth session.

4. International commodity problems

The period covered by the present report was marked by an unusual amount of inter-governmental activity in connexion with the problems of individual commodities.

In September 1958, the Secretary-General, acting on the advice of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements, convened a United Nations Sugar Conference, which adopted the text of a new agreement. In this agreement, which entered into force on 1 January 1959, the basic structure and main features of the 1953 agreement are maintained but there are certain new provisions. The coverage of the agreement in respect to the proportion of international trade and to the number of participating countries was broadened.

The Secretary-General also convened a United Nations Wheat Conference in Geneva to negotiate a new agreement to enter into force on the expiration, on 31 July 1959, of the existing agreement. At its first session, held in October 1958, the Conference explored the basic principles to be incorporated in a new agreement and the form of such an agreement. At its second session, convened in January 1959, it prepared the text of a new agreement to be in force for three years from 1 August 1959. The agreement incorporates a mechan-

ism different from that of the three previous wheat agreements in force since 1949. The proportion of international trade in wheat covered by the new agreement will be substantially larger than before.

An exploratory meeting on copper was convened by the Secretary-General in London in September 1958 after consultation with interested Governments, but it was not found necessary to establish permanent intergovernmental machinery.

At an exploratory meeting on lead and zinc, also convened in London in September 1958, it was decided that the views of Governments regarding both short- and long-term action should be sought, and the Lead and Zinc Committee, set up during the meeting, was requested to consider these views and report its conclusions. The United Nations Conference on Lead and Zinc, held in November 1958, received this report and decided that the Committee should continue to keep the situation under review pending the early establishment of an inter-governmental study group on lead and zinc. At a further session of the Lead and Zinc Committee held in May 1959 and attended by representatives of major importing and exporting countries, reports were received of intended reductions in production, exports and sales which, it was hoped, would bring about more satisfactory market conditions in the lead and zinc industry. An inaugural meeting for the lead and zinc study group also took place in May 1959. The terms of reference for the proposed study group were agreed upon and submitted to Governments for their consideration.

An interim committee met in January 1959 to make preparations for the work of the projected International Olive Oil Council.

The International Tin Agreement will expire on 30 June 1961 and the Secretary-General has been requested to convene a United Nations Tin Conference early in 1960 to negotiate a new agreement.

The situation of international trade in primary commodities was reviewed by the Commission on International Commodity Trade at its seventh session on the basis of the *Commodity Survey, 1958*. At that session the Commission, which had been reconstituted with new terms of reference by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-sixth session, drew up an expanded programme of work which would include a study of the impact of fluctuations in economic activity in industrial countries on international commodity trade, a study of national and international measures to deal with fluctuations in primary commodity markets, and a study of the prospective production of, and the demand for, primary commodities. The Commission also agreed to consider at its next session international measures designed to compensate for fluctuations in foreign exchange receipts from the export of primary commodities.

The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements continued to consider requests from Governments and study groups and to advise the Secretary-General on the calling of intergovernmental commodity conferences. Its *1959 Review of International Commodity Problems* contains a review of inter-governmental consultation and action on individual commodities and the Committee's observations on developments within its terms of reference. At the request of both the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Interim Co-ordinating Committee, the Secretary-General has continued to issu periodically a memorandum entitled *Recent Commodit Developments*.

5. Fiscal and financial problems

(*a*) Budgetary problems

The reclassification of budget data for fiscal polic planning and the improvement of government accoun ing methods for budgetary purposes continued to be c primary concern.

Government interest in budget reclassification tech niques and purposes was stimulated through Unite Nations regional workshops. The report of the secon workshop on problems of budget reclassification an management in the ECAFE region, held from 3 to 1 September 1957, was published in 1958. In accordanc with the recommendations of the workshop, a question naire is being prepared the object of which is to in augurate a system of regular reporting of budget in formation on a uniform basis. The questionnaire based on classification schemes presented in *A Manu for Economic and Functional Classification of Goverr ment Transactions*, published early in 1958 by th Secretariat. In the latter part of 1958, a summary c individual country experiences with classifications ac cording to economic and functional criteria was pub lished in the Secretariat document entitled *Reclassifico tion of Government Expenditures and Receipts in Se lected Countries*. A regional seminar on problems c budget classification and management for the countrie of South America took place from 27 May to 6 Jun 1959 in Santiago, Chile. The seminar was concerne with the budget as an instrument of economic plan ning, with budget classification, and with the technique of programme and performance budgeting. In accord ance with the recommendations of the second ECAF workshop, the emphasis of future work in that regio will be on budget management and work has alread started on the preparation of a manual on programm and performance budgeting to be submitted to the thir ECAFE workshop scheduled for 1960.

As in previous years, the United Nations *Statistic Yearbook, 1958*, contains information on public del and on major components of government expenditure and receipts. The substantial progress made in a numbe of countries in reclassifying government transaction according to economic and functional categories made possible to start a major revision of the tables show in the *Yearbook*.

Technical assistance to individual Governments i budgeting and government accounting was concerne mainly with classification problems and techniques budget management and execution.

(*b*) International tax problems

Volumes VIII and IX of the *International Ta Agreements* were completed for publication. Beginnir with these volumes, the series has been placed on current basis through the use of ring-binders. Volum VIII (World Guide to International Tax Agreements presents comprehensive information in tabular form c the status of all known international agreements for th avoidance of double taxation and the prevention

fiscal evasion. It will be supplemented and revised annually by loose-leaf sheets. Volume IX, containing the texts of agreements received subsequent to mid-1957, will be supplemented quarterly.

The second memorandum entitled "Taxation in Capital-Exporting and Capital-Importing countries of Foreign Private Investments", which was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-sixth session in response to General Assembly resolution 1032 (XI) of 26 February 1957, was supplemented by a study on United Kingdom taxation of income from foreign private investments and a list of legislative material on tax incentives to private investment in Capital-Importing countries.

A paper on "Tax Incentives for Foreign Investments in Latin American Countries" was prepared by the Secretariat to form part of a "Preliminary Study on Government Measures Affecting Private Foreign Investments in Latin America", undertaken jointly with ECLA and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. The study was submitted to the Trade Committee of ECLA at its second session, together with other background documents related to the proposed Latin American common market.

The question of the international double taxation of copyright royalties received by authors and artists continued to be the subject of a joint study by the United Nations and UNESCO. The preliminary information obtained in reply to the questionnaire on this subject was submitted to the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee at its third session held in August 1958 at Geneva. The Secretary-General undertook a further inquiry among Governments in June 1958 on measures which could appropriately be taken in order to reduce international double taxation of authors' royalties, whether by means of domestic legislation or by means of international tax agreements. The final results of both inquiries will be submitted to the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee at its fourth session in the autumn of 1959.

Two additional reports on national tax systems, "Taxation in Mexico" and "Taxation in Australia", were issued in the *World Tax Series,* which is published in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 378 G (XIII) of 10 August 1951 by the International Program in Taxation of the Harvard Law School in consultation with the Secretariat.

Technical assistance rendered in the field of taxation included mainly expert advice on problems of tax policy and tax administration as well as training of government officials through fellowships for study abroad or under systematic training programmes carried out in their own countries. Assistance was also given to Governments of Member States in the preparation of new tax incentive schemes designed to stimulate investments. Land valuation techniques developed in earlier technical assistance assignments continued to be applied in other countries.

(*c*) Financial problems

Reference is made above to the first triennial report on the international flow of private capital and to the work which is now being done pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1318 (XIII) of 12 December 1958.

The studies on industrial financing initiated earlier have been continued but it will be some time before the results are available for release. The findings are, however, already proving useful in the support of technical assistance activities.

Technical assistance is being given to several central banks; advice in monetary and central banking policy questions is being given to a number of countries which are not members of the International Monetary Fund. Advice is being given also on the regulation and supervision of commercial and investment banks and related institutions as well as regarding insurance companies.

6. International co-operation in cartography

Under Economic and Social Council resolution 600 (XXI) of 2 May 1956, the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East was convened in Tokyo from 21 October to 1 November 1958. The Government of Japan, acting as host at the Conference, provided the meeting facilities and other physical arrangements. The Governments of the following twenty-eight States were represented at the Conference: Australia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Holy See, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Philippines, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States.

The growing number of participating countries showed an increased attention on the part of Governments in meeting their needs for cartographic data, and the high level of technical representation made possible an extensive exchange of information relating to new developments, not only among countries of the region, but also with cartographically advanced countries of the world.

In pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its twenty-seventh session a report on the following subjects: Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, draft programme for achieving international uniformity in the writing of geographic names, and draft proposal for amending the existing specifications governing the preparation and publication of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale.

In the light of the debates on these questions, the Council requested the Secretary-General: (1) to consult the Governments of Member States and specialized agencies concerned on the convening, not later than 1961, of a third United Nations regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East; (2) with regard to geographical names, to provide encouragement and guidance to those nations which have no national organization for standardization and co-ordination in this field to establish such an organization, to ensure the performance of central clearing-house functions for geographical names, and to set up a small group of consultants to consider the technical problems of domestic standardization of geographical names; (3) to invite Governments to make available at the Secretary-General's request, and at their own expense, consultants to serve on the group; and (4) with regard to the revision of specifications of the International Map, to urge the Governments concerned to furnish their views

on the draft proposals, to suggest specific recommendations thereon to the Council at its twenty-ninth session, and to consult technical organizations to study the possibility of showing the existing plant cover on future sheets of the International Map.

7. Transport and communications

(a) Maritime questions

Immediately following the third session of the Preparatory Committee, the first session of the Assembly of IMCO was held in London from 6 to 19 January 1959. Thirty member States were present at the session, during which the IMCO Council and the Maritime Safety Committee were constituted and held their first meetings. Mr. Ove Nielsen (Denmark) was appointed Secretary-General of the Organization. Resolutions were adopted approving an agreement on relationship with the United Nations, setting up criteria and procedures for establishing relationship with the specialized agencies and other international organizations, and providing for the apportionment of expenses among member States. Resolutions were also adopted whereby IMCO took over from the United Nations the functions concerning the unification of maritime tonnage measurement and the functions assigned to the United Nations in accordance with the 1954 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil. This transfer has been effected.

(b) International transport of dangerous goods

The Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, established as a result of Economic and Social Council resolution 645 G (XXIII) of 26 April 1957, met at Geneva for its first session from 9 to 26 March 1959. It revised and made recommendations for keeping up to date the list of dangerous goods formerly established in 1956, and allotted a number to each substance. It studied information on the extent to which various practices could be brought into general conformity with the recommendations made in 1956 by the former committee dealing with the same general subject, recommended a number of amendments to them, gave its approval to the compromise symbol for corrosives which was suggested by the Secretariat of the United Nations and agreed to by the ILO, and recommended that a comparative study on packing be given appropriate circulation. It also recommended the convening of a small group of experts to deal with the problem of listing and packing explosives. These recommendations were embodied in a draft resolution which the Transport and Communications Commission presented to the Economic and Social Council for adoption. The resolution envisages another session of the Committee, along with a session of the group on explosives, possibly in 1960, and further sessions of the Committee thereafter as conditions warrant.

(c) Facilitation of international travel and transport

The number of contracting States to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic increased from thirty-six in June 1958 to forty-one on 15 March 1959, when there were forty-eight eligible States which had not yet ratified. Recommendations were developed in co-operation with WHO concerning minimum uniform requirements for the licensing of motor vehicle drivers. Progress was achieved in establishing wider recognition of domestic driving permits in international traffic and in attaining a greater measure of uniformity in road signs and signals.

With regard to the volume and prospects of international travel, more material was received from Governments in response to the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-third session. On the basis of information received by the Secretary-General, the Transport and Communications Commission at its ninth session recommended to the Council that it request the Secretary-General to make recommendations for the development of international travel and tourism, including the desirability of convening a world consultative conference on these subjects. These would be presented to the Council not later than its thirty-first session.

(d) Future arrangements

In the resolution 693 B (XXVI) of 31 July 1958, the Economic and Social Council requested the Transport and Communications Commission, in view particularly of the fact that IMCO had come into existence, to submit to the Council, at its twenty-eighth session, a final report on its work, including recommendations for future arrangements on handling the remaining activities hitherto performed by the Commission. As an aid to the Commission, the Secretary-General submitted his suggestions in this regard. The Commission was in general agreement with these suggestions and recommended that all the matters with which it had hitherto dealt should continue to be dealt with by the Council and its appropriate organs. The Commission made no recommendation as to whether or not it should continue in existence.

8. Statistical services of the United Nations

(a) Improvement of national statistics

Regional activities designed to assist in the improvement and standardization of national statistics expanded during the year in accordance with the wishes of the Statistical Commission. The Conference of European Statisticians, at its seventh session in June 1959, reviewed the activities of working groups on agricultural censuses and surveys and on censuses of population and housing. Reports of two groups of experts, one on statistics of changes in financial assets and liabilities and one on the comparison of systems of national accounts, were also considered as well as the work of the Secretariat on projects established by the Conference. The Conference of Asian Statisticians at its second session discussed proposals by FAO for population and agricultural censuses from the standpoint of regional needs. The Conference also considered the training of statisticians, the use of sampling methods and its long-run work programme. At its first session, ECA decided to convene a Conference of African Statisticians in 1959 to consider the content and priorities of a long-term statistical programme. The Inter-American Statistical Institute continued its collaboration with the United Nations in connexion with censuses of population and housing, and on draft proposals for the 1963

world programme of basic industrial inquiries. At the eighth session of ECLA, it was recommended that the secretariat, in active co-operation with the Governments of Latin American countries, the United Nations, the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the specialized organizations concerned, make arrangements for a working group in 1960 on industrial statistics. The Commission considered that programmes should be taken up later on other statistics important for economic development.

The World Census Programme sponsored by the United Nations acquired significant momentum last year as the dates scheduled for the new series of national censuses of population and agriculture drew closer. A large number of countries intend to take censuses in or about 1960. The censuses will conform as much as possible to the world-wide and regional recommendations on content and definitions. Important improvements are taking place with the wider application of sampling techniques, the use of pre-testing and the early and more systematic planning of census operations recommended by the United Nations. Various forms of technical assistance are being provided to the extent to which resources are available. Government officials likely to play key roles in the national censuses of population and agriculture in the countries of Asia and Latin America attended two training centres held late in 1958 in Tokyo and Lima. A total of 127 participants from thirty-six countries attended the two centres. The United Nations and FAO jointly sponsored these centres under their respective decennial world-wide census programmes, with generous assistance from the Governments of Japan and Peru. The Inter-American Statistical Institute co-sponsored the Lima centre under the programme of technical co-operation of the Organization of American States. Assistance was also provided by the United States International Co-operation Administration. A grant from the Ford Foundation facilitated the operation of the Tokyo centre and the establishment of a currently active team of regional census experts for the countries of Asia and the Far East. These activities supplement the existing technical assistance programme.

A Central American Seminar on Census Administration was held in San José, Costa Rica, from 30 March to 4 April 1959 under the auspices of the United Nations and the Central American Advanced School of Public Administration. Directors-general of statistics and other national officials participated from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

The United Nations Seminar on National Accounts for Latin America began at Rio de Janeiro on 11 June for a two-week meeting. This seminar was sponsored by the United Nations and the Inter-American Statistical Institute, with host facilities provided by the Government of Brazil through the Gétulio Vargas Foundation. Approximately twenty Latin American countries participated in the seminar.

The Statistical Center of the University of the Philippines, which was opened in June 1954 with a principal adviser provided under the United Nations technical assistance programme, received during 1958 three additional advisers. The national training centre at Saigon for intermediate-level Vietnamese statisticians commenced operations with three advisers; fellowships were provided for statisticians from Laos and Cambodia. The International Statistical Education Centre at Calcutta was provided with a director of studies by the United Nations, while one adviser continued to be provided to the Institute of Statistics, University of Cairo.

Expert advice on statistics was provided by fifty-six experts to twenty-two requesting countries under the United Nations technical assistance programme. In addition to the study grants made in connexion with the training centres described above, nineteen fellowships were awarded for advanced study at universities or statistical offices.

(*b*) Establishment of standards

One of the most important tasks of the United Nations in the statistical field is the formulation and development of standard concepts, definitions and classifications and the achievement of uniform practices in the compilation and presentation of statistics for national and international purposes.

Seventy countries are classifying statistics of economic activity according to schemes that are comparable to the *International Standard Classification of All Economic Activity*. Fifty of these countries devised their national classification systems from the *International Standard Classification*. A revised version of the *International Standard Classification* has been circulated and indexes have been completed for the use of countries in bringing their national industrial classifications up to date.

The list of statistical series which the Statistical Commission approved at its tenth session has been employed in two regions as a guide to less developed countries in establishing statistical systems. The final version of this list, as well as a discussion of the uses and interrelations between the series in planning and evaluating economic and social development, has been prepared for publication.

The Economic and Social Council, noting the urgent national and international needs for comprehensive industrial data and the progress made during the period 1952-1958 in collecting these statistics, approved the decision of the Statistical Commission to hold in 1963 a world industrial census programme and recommended to Governments that they participate in the programme by compiling basic data on industry for 1963 or a proximate year. The first step in implementing the programme was to circulate draft papers to Governments and competent organizations for comments on the objectives of such censuses and on revisions needed in the existing international standards of basic industrial statistics.

A paper entitled *International Recommendations in Statistics of Distribution* was published to help in planning and carrying through inquiries into the wholesaling, retailing and related services trades.

Eighty-seven countries are now using the United Nations *Standard International Trade Classification* to present their external trade statistics in a comparable form. Arrangements have been initiated by which the Brussels Customs Co-operation Council and the Statistical Commission can co-operate in promoting the compatibility of customs nomenclature and the above *Classification*.

At the request of the Statistical Commission, a list of customs areas is being prepared to enable each country to use, for purposes of external trade statistics,

definitions of the countries with which it trades consistent with each country's own definition of the area to which its trade statistics apply. The list is completed by separately distinguishing the free areas within each customs area.

The United Nations currently publishes data on the price movements of primary commodities and of non-ferrous base metals in external trade. A paper entitled *Methods Used in Compiling the United Nations Price Indexes for Basic Commodities in International Trade* was published, which describes the methods used in the compilation of the indexes from which these data are selected and lists the individual price series which enter the computations. The indexes measure in the aggregate the price changes of goods actually moving in world trade; they reflect, in addition to the effects of ordinary commercial transactions, the effects of such diverse factors as international trade agreements; national monetary policies as to convertibility of currencies; governmental control of trade, whether by contract, tariff or subsidy; and the availability and cost of transportation. To this end, the indexes represent, insofar as possible, changes in actual transaction prices of commodities traded among nations.

At its tenth session, the Statistical Commission authorized a limited revision of the United Nations report entitled *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*. After receiving detailed comments from countries on a list of proposed amendments, a draft second edition of that report was prepared and distributed. Technical studies intended to assist countries in the development of effective standards were pursued in the subjects of an integrated system of money flow statistics, input-output statistics, and a system of price and quantity statistics for national accounts. This work included the presentation of several exploratory papers to expert groups.

Following the issuance in June 1958 of the final text of the *Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses* and in accordance with resolution 9 (X) adopted by the Statistical Commission, a *Handbook of Population Census Methods* was published in English, French and Spanish. Both documents were distributed to Governments and used in the two regional census training centres referred to above.

A revised version of *General Principles for a Housing Census*, prepared in accordance with a recommendation made by the Statistical Commission, was issued as a guide to countries planning to take housing censuses or to collect statistics in connexion with their population censuses. Arrangements were made for field tests of the *Principles* in connexion with the United Nations/FAO census training centres held in Japan and in Peru.

Research in statistical methodology continued. A study on the uses of statistical sampling in connexion with the various stages of a population census was published in the *Handbook of Population Census Methods*. A first draft of a manual on sampling was prepared and an extension of the manual to cover sampling applications in economic and social studies is in process.

(*c*) Collection and publication of statistics

The Secretariat has continued to collect and publish data on external trade, production and prices, transport, national income, population and vital statistics, as well as in such other special fields as required, and has kept up to date the regional and global summary figures described in a previous report of the Secretary-General.

At the request of the ILO, the United Nations accepted in February 1959 a transfer of responsibility from the ILO for the establishment, maintenance and interpretation of standards of migration statistics, the collection of migration statistics from national governments, the tabulation of these statistics and the answering of inquiries regarding statistical methods in that field. The Secretariat will henceforth collect the migration data required by the ILO for the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*, and make these data available to the ILO. In accordance with that arrangement, the Secretariat began in 1959 to collect migration statistics for the *Demographic Yearbook* and for the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*.

World indexes of industrial production, distinguishing the principal regions of the world and the important sub-divisions of mining and manufacturing, continued to be compiled and published quarterly. These indexes are now being carried back to 1938, and compilation of regional and national data on the following subjects is nearing completion: value added, employment, wages and salaries, capacity of installed power equipment, indicators of trends in production, labour productivity, degree of mechanization and relative price changes in each of the important kinds of mining and manufacturing and in construction, and production of electricity and gas. These statistics are being compiled for 1938, 1948 and 1953 or proximate years in order to describe and analyse the extent and patterns of industrial growth between the beginning and end of the Second World War and during the post-war period.

The following regular annual publications were issued during the period under review: the *Statistical Yearbook, 1958*, a comprehensive compilation of the more important economic and social series; the *Demographic Yearbook, 1958*, containing the principal demographic series with special attention to marriage and divorce statistics; the *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1957*, giving detailed annual statistics for 118 countries covering about 98 per cent of world trade; the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1958*, containing detailed estimates of a number of economic measurements for some eighty countries. *World Energy Supplies*, giving statistics on production, trade and consumption of solid and liquid fuels, gas and electricity for approximately 150 countries covering virtually all the world's population, is being published on an annual basis.

The following publications, appearing monthly or quarterly, supplement the yearbooks, which are intended for use as basic reference books: the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* provides monthly statistics for more than sixty subjects from over 150 countries and territories and quarterly data for significant world and regional aggregates, as well as special compilations describing important economic and social trends; *Commodity Trade Statistics* (quarterly) contains international commodity tables according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* showing imports and exports of countries reporting according to the 150 groups of the *Classification* as well as summaries in terms of its ten sections; *Direction of International Trade* (monthly issues with an annual summary, published jointly by the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)

contains statistics of total exports and imports by direction for about 110 countries; *Population and Vital Statistics Reports* (quarterly) contains, for about 250 geographical units, the most recently available birth, death and infant mortality statistics, the latest population census returns, current estimates of population and world and continental population aggregates; and *Statistical Notes* describes current events in international statistics.

9. Regional economic commissions

The regional economic activities of the Organization, which now cover a great part of the world, have continued to grow in importance, keeping step with the ever-increasing need for direct assistance in the economic development of under-developed countries.

The programme appraisal for the years 1959-1964, requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolutions 665 C (XXIV) of 1 August 1957 and 694 D (XXVI) of 31 July 1958, has provided a useful opportunity for the members of the regional commissions and for the Secretariat to re-assess the lines of work that should be followed by the commissions, and has made it possible to reach a clearer awareness of the best way to carry out the commissions' functions in harmony with the global work of the Organization in the economic and social fields. All the commissions except the Economic Commission for Africa had an opportunity during their 1959 sessions to discuss the Secretariat's appraisals of their activities and to inform the Council of their views, which were generally favourable. The growth which has been foreseen in the work of the regional commissions in Asia and the Far East, in Latin America and in Africa corresponds to the Organization's efforts to give assistance to under-developed areas in direct association with the countries concerned, individually and collectively.

The Economic Commission for Europe, in addition to fulfilling its important function of serving as a forum for economic co-operation among all the countries of Europe, was able to place special emphasis on some of the outstanding issues facing the European economies. The Commission, in recognizing the increasing importance of the production and export of capital goods by European countries, decided to ask the Secretariat to prepare a study on this subject with special reference to the mechanical and electrical engineering fields. The study, when completed, may prove of considerable value also to the capital goods importing countries in other parts of the world.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East made considerable progress in its work on the development of the lower Mekong river basin. It also took steps to further the plans for the development of an international highway network that would span the area from Viet-Nam to Iran. The Commission discussed the immense impact that population growth can have on economic development and decided to convene a conference on population questions. Its work in the general field of economic development reached a stage where it found it useful to establish a Conference of Asian Planners which will enable senior economic planning officials to meet periodically for a general review of major developments in this field.

The Economic Commission for Latin America has made notable strides in its work leading to a Latin American common market. The meeting of its Trade Committee provided an opportunity for a full exchange of views as regards the principles of, and the proposals for, such a market that had been placed before the Governments of member States. The position of members of the Commission regarding such a market was formulated, and a unanimous decision was reached for a group of governmental experts to draw up a preliminary draft agreement for subsequent consideration by Governments. Satisfactory progress was also reported under the Central American integration programme which has entered upon a phase of concrete achievements designed to give fulfilment to the objectives of this programme. The Commission, recognizing the need to translate into practical action the results of economic development programming, welcomed the establishment of an Advisory Group on Economic Development which would be available upon request to the members of the Commission.

The Economic Commission for Africa which held its first session during the period under review has begun to be a working organ, although its secretariat is still in the process of formation. A number of meetings have been scheduled for the remainder of 1959, and consultations are being held with Governments with a view to finalizing the plans for initiating a number of high priority projects included in the Commission's programme of work.

(*a*) Economic Commission for Europe

At its fourteenth session in April and May 1959, the Commission held a discussion of its work as a whole. It considered the activities of its subsidiary bodies and reviewed the economic situation in Europe. It adopted resolutions on the following subjects: creation of an all-European regional trade organization; convening of a conference of ministers on questions of development of intra-European trade; long-term agreements; contacts and strengthening of scientific and technical collaboration; sub-regional economic groupings; the *ad hoc* Working Party on Gas Problems; automation; technical and economic documentation; the productivity of labour; water-pollution-control problems in Europe; energy problems in Europe; inter-regional co-operation; the study of production and export of capital goods in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering; and the Commission's programme of work for 1959-1960.

The ECE secretariat continued its co-operation with the United Nations under the technical assistance programme as well as with ECAFE and ECLA. Arrangements for such co-operation were made with ECA. The Commission collaborated with the specialized agencies concerned, with IAEA and a number of inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. Working contacts were maintained with the staff of the Council of Europe, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the Danube Commission in Budapest, the European Conference of Ministers of Transport in Paris, the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, the Organization for the Co-operation of Railway Administration in Warsaw, and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (including the European Productivity Agency). Informal working relations were established with the staffs of the Com-

mission and Council of the European Economic Community.

The secretariat continued publication of periodic surveys and reviews, including the *Quarterly Economic Bulletin for Europe* and the annual *Economic Survey of Europe*, as well as a series of statistical bulletins.

Agriculture

The Committee on Agricultural Problems reviewed the market situation of the major agricultural commodities and exchanged information on governmental policies. A study of factors affecting the demand for the principal foodstuffs was in progress, as well as an analysis of production and demand prospects of the different countries for 1965. Work was continued on the standardization of perishable foodstuffs, standard conditions of sale for certain agricultural products and on problems concerning the mechanization of agriculture.

Coal

The Coal Committee continued work on fundamental policy questions facing Governments in regard to the future development of the coal industry and trade in Europe. The Coal Trade Sub-Committee reviewed the solid fuel market situation every quarter. The Classification Working Party completed its classification for all types of coal. The Utilization Working Party continued the examination of various problems such as the proper utilization of low-grade fuels and the production of semi-coke by low and medium temperature carbonization. Work was completed on the drawing up of general conditions for the import and export of solid fuels; these conditions are to be given a two-year trial period.

Gas

The Working Party on Gas Problems considered selected subjects of major importance, such as the underground storage of gas, the application of various tariff policies and the introduction of new flexible production units complementary to the classical coke ovens, the establishment of estimates for the future gas demand, problems relating to the production, transport, distribution and utilization of natural gas, as well as the handling and marketing of liquefied gas.

Electric power

The Committee on Electric Power continued to review the electric power situation in Europe and to assist Governments in making the most rational use of their countries' resources and in increasing technical knowledge by the exchange of information. The Committee studied problems concerning the financing of new electric power projects, the covering of peak loads, the rationalization of electric power consumption, the rights and obligations of electricity enterprises, rural electrification and methods of determining exploitable hydroelectric resources; it also considered the development of hydropower stations on the Danube.

Housing

The Housing Committee reviewed the current housing situation and its prospects. A comprehensive report on the financing of housing was published. Reports were prepared on the formulation of house-building programmes, housing for the disabled, and utilization of dwelling space. Work continued on problems of industrialization of house-building, with emphasis on reducing constructions costs. Inquiries on rural housing and on urban development were started. The Committee agreed to hold seminars on subjects of interest to less industrialized countries. Quarterly and annual housing and building statistical bulletins were published. The Committee continued to promote all-European co-operation on technical questions, and made study tours to two countries.

Industry and materials

Work was continued by the *ad hoc* Working Party on Agricultural Machinery and the *ad hoc* Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering. A report on the economic implications of automation, prepared by governmental rapporteurs from the United Kingdom and the USSR, was published.

Inland transport

The Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR carnets, replacing the provisional text of 1949, was signed by twelve countries at the beginning of 1959. Customs documents for the temporary importation of motor vehicles have been abolished by twelve countries. The preparation of two draft conventions relating to the contract for the carriage of goods by inland waterway and to the unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation respectively has reached an advanced stage. The work on proposals for the standardization of police regulations and signalling on inland waterways and of ship identification marks and papers has further progressed. Detailed uniform regulations for road markings were recommended to Governments for incorporation in their domestic legislation, and additional uniform road signs were approved. The Inland Transport Committee decided on unified dimensions to be adopted for pallets in order to facilitate the setting up of a European pallet pool.

Steel

The Steel Committee discussed the current position and prospects of the European and world steel markets. The comprehensive inquiry on the long-term trends and problems in the European steel industry continued. Work was started on the standardization of general conditions of sale of steel products. The Committee continued to promote all-European co-operation on technical questions.

Timber

The Timber Committee reviewed the European market in sawn softwood, small-sized roundwood and hardwood during 1958 and appraised prospects for 1959. The Committee recommended further work on various problems connected with the utilization of wood and wood waste. The Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers, in collaboration with the ILO, continued its work through training courses, study tours and the work of study groups, experts and rapporteurs.

Trade

The Committee on the Development of Trade conducted its annual review of intra-European, and especially east-west, trade. The Committee also considered the consequences, for intra-European trade, of the

establishment of the European Economic Community and other efforts to achieve integration on a sub-regional basis. As in past years, the Committee provided a forum for suggestions on specific methods of expanding trade and at its seventh session decided to explore several new possibilities in this regard. It agreed to convene a special meeting of experts to increase knowledge of the organization and techniques of foreign trade (including payments) in European countries. It also requested the secretariat to report on problems arising in connexion with the protection of patents and technical inventions. It decided to study the possibilities of simplifying and standardizing export documents. During the year, also, the *ad hoc* Working Party on Arbitration prepared a draft European convention and draft rules for arbitration procedure. An *ad hoc* Working Party on Problems of Insurance was set up to deal with certain questions arising in this field. The procedures for multilateral compensation of bilateral payments balances were continued.

Conference of European Statisticians

The Conference of European Statisticians considered reports by working groups, groups of rapporteurs, specialized agencies, other international organizations and the secretariat on censuses of population, housing and agriculture, changes in financial assets and liabilities, comparisons of systems of national accounts, private consumption expenditure, employment and unemployment, family budget inquiries, indices of agricultural production, education and training of statisticians, and on the statistical activities of the various ECE committees and of other international organizations.

Economic development of southern Europe

A number of projects relating to ECE resolution 7 (XI) concerning the economic development of southern Europe were carried out in the fields of agriculture, electric power, housing and inland transport. The Conference of European Statisticians and FAO are jointly sponsoring a regional Seminar on Agricultural Censuses and Surveys which will concentrate on statistical services in the less developed countries of the region.

(*b*) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

At its fifteenth session in March 1959 at Broadbeach, Australia, the Commission devoted particular attention to the population problem of the region, and particularly to the question of the accelerating rate of population growth. It adopted a resolution calling for the convening of a regional population conference and recommending that the next session of the Population Commission be held within the region. The Commission also considered the problem of a decline in the region's export earnings during 1958, resulting from the recession in the industrialized countries, and examined the implications for the countries of the region of the import duty reduction agreed upon by the European Economic Community and of the measures for currency convertibility adopted by certain western European countries.

The Commission adopted a work programme which continued to emphasize the regional and long-term aspects of economic development, trade, resources development, and transport and communications. It set up a Conference of Asian Economic Planners and working groups of experts on various subjects, including programming techniques, statistical methods, development of international highway links and certain industries such as pulp and paper.

Economic development and planning

The Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, at its 1958 meeting, analysed the problems of industrialization in relation to the over-all economic development of the region, and recommended that, in order to avoid wastage of resources, countries should exchange information when drawing up their development plans. The ECAFE secretariat carried out a study on the problems of economic development in the ECAFE region, and also case studies on certain aspects of economic and social development and on the role of community development in village agriculture.

Industry and natural resources

The Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, whose functions were expanded and whose name was changed by the Commission to "Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee", reviewed the progress of the iron and steel industry in the region, and recommended that countries should co-operate in developing the production of, and trade in, raw materials for iron and steel, pig iron, and semi-finished and finished steel.

The Working Party on Housing and Building Materials reviewed the acute housing shortages in the region, and emphasized the importance of measures designed to reduce building costs.

The United Nations Seminar on Regional Planning suggested the application of regional planning techniques for the development of metropolitan and rural areas and for the location of industries.

A Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East was held in 1958. It reviewed the development of petroleum resources of the region and suggested measures for standardizing statistics and reporting methods in the petroleum industry. It recommended improved techniques for oil exploration surveys and the recovery of petroleum. Several member countries offered to assist in setting up a petroleum institute for regional use.

The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources reviewed the progress and problems of industrialization in the region and the development of electric power and mineral resources, and of the iron and steel and building materials industries. It recommended the organization of training programmes in order to alleviate shortages of skilled and managerial personnel. It called for the mechanization of cottage industries and the establishment by Governments of industrial information centres to serve prospective investors and entrepreneurs. As certain industries required bigger markets than those provided by most countries individually, the Committee emphasized the need for greater intra-regional co-operation in developing these industries. It decided to organize under the technical assistance programme a study tour of housing experts to five European countries to convene seminars on management of industrial enterprises in the public sector and on aerial survey methods and equipment, and a second symposium on petroleum resources, to initiate work in the

field of basic chemical industries and bauxite, and to prepare regional maps for mineral resources, including oil and natural gas.

Trade

The Working Party on Customs Administration reviewed current customs practices and procedures in the region and recommended a series of measures for the co-ordination of import controls and customs classification, for the simplification of customs formalities, legislation and administration, and for the promotion of regional and international co-operation in customs matters. The first intraregional trade promotion talks, in which fifteen countries of the region participated, were held early in 1959. The participating delegations adopted a resolution recognizing the usefulness of the intraregional trade promotion talks in expanding regional and world trade, and recommending that the talks be continued in the future. The Committee on Trade reviewed the developments in trade and trade policies in the region, analysed the implications for the ECAFE region of the European Economic Community and of the recent payments and exchange measures taken in Europe, and discussed ocean freight rates, commercial arbitration, and trade in minerals and mineral products and spices. It noted the declining share of the primary producing countries in world trade, and stressed the need for international co-operation in stabilizing primary commodity prices. The Committee also emphasized the importance of promoting tourism through the development of airports, transport and other facilities in the region. A Training Centre in Trade Promotion was organized in Japan under the technical assistance programme and provided training to nineteen officials from the countries of the region.

Inland transport

The Highway Sub-Committee examined the existing facilities and needs for training highway officials, problems of road construction and maintenance, and current methods of highway financing and administration. It also considered a plan for the construction of an international highway system for the region, and recommended that experts for each of the three zones for which international highway links were suggested should meet to evolve a phased programme of developing such links. A Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport examined the co-ordination of transport in the countries of the region, taking into account the experience of other countries. A Working Party of telecommunications experts, convened in co-operation with ITU, examined the technical, economic and financial aspects of developing telecommunication facilities in the region and suggested concerted action at the national, regional and international level for this purpose. It proposed that ECAFE and ITU should continue to co-operate in this field. A study tour of inland waterways experts from the region to eastern Europe and the USSR was being organized under the technical assistance programme.

Food and agriculture

The ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division continued its work on the various economic problems of agriculture in the region and on the dissemination of information on agricultural credit systems, and related subjects. Studies were being carried out on the factors affecting the demand for food-stuffs, the impact of community development on village agriculture and its contribution to economic development generally; the relationship between agricultural and industrial growth; the utilization of agricultural surpluses for economic development; food and agricultural price policies. The Commission recommended that ECAFE and FAO should jointly convene regional meetings and establish training centres in agricultural economics. It was hoped that these might be financed by the Special Fund, as well as by other institutions. A Joint FAO/ECAFE Technical Meeting on Agricultural Marketing examined means of improving techniques for marketing agricultural produce and suggested the establishment of a marketing training institute with the help of the Special Fund.

Flood control and water resources development

The Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development pursued its activities on multiple-purpose river basin development and on deficiencies in hydrologic data in various countries; it continued to publish the *Flood Control* series, the quarterly *Flood Control Journal* and technical papers. A study tour of experts from the region to Europe and North America was organized by ECAFE under the technical assistance programme. The group studied different techniques for water resources development and made recommendations thereon. The Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, in the implementation of its five-year programme of investigations, gave special attention to the co-ordination of the various operations involved in the utilization of aid received from Australia, Canada, France, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as of the service of experts from United Nations agencies. Work on the reconnaissance survey of the tributaries was commenced and arrangements for carrying out ground and aerial surveys on the lower Mekong were completed. United Nations, FAO and WMO experts made initial studies of the economy, agriculture, mineral resources, hydrology and other aspects of the lower Mekong basin. A three-member international advisory board and an executive agent were appointed to assist in the implementation of the Mekong project.

Research and statistics

The Conference of Asian Statisticians, in co-operation with FAO, discussed the World Censuses of Population and Agriculture, the training of statisticians and census officials, and the development of statistics required for economic and social development planning in the countries of the region. It recommended the setting up of working groups of experts on sampling methods and on the estimation of capital formation. It decided to consider at its next session basic industrial and mineral statistics, agricultural producer prices, internal trade statistics, progress on censuses and the training of statisticians of the region, and to continue to focus attention on the population statistics available from the 1960 censuses. The basic series of economic statistics were maintained during the year. A programme of assistance to the countries of the region in regard to censuses, undertaken jointly by the United Nations and FAO, was being carried out. Publication of the annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* and the quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* continued. A study on population trends

and related problems of economic development was published in the June 1959 issue of the *Bulletin*. The secretariat, in co-operation with FAO, carried out a joint study on timber trends and prospects.

Social affairs

The secretariat continued to carry out studies on the social aspects of economic development, demographic questions, community development and social welfare, and rendered advisory services to Governments in these fields. It continued to assist in the development of the Demographic Training and Research Centre at Bombay, established by the United Nations and the Government of India, and participated in seminars, training courses, study tours and technical assistance missions.

Advisory and technical assistance services

In co-operation with the specialized agencies and in conjunction with the technical assistance programme, the ECAFE secretariat rendered advisory and technical assistance services to Governments on subjects connected with the Commission's work programme. It advised and assisted the Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin in all aspects of its work. It disseminated scientific, technical and economic information and organized or participated in exhibitions, visual demonstrations and study tours. The secretariat also continued to help the countries of the region in the formulation of requests for technical assistance and to assist in the recruitment and briefing of United Nations experts and in the consideration of experts' reports.

(*c*) Economic Commission for Latin America

Common market programmes

The Trade Committee held its second session at Panama City from 11 to 19 May 1959 and submitted its report to the Commission at its eighth session. During the period under review, the secretariat was actively engaged in the research and other work needed for the studies to be presented to the Trade Committee and to its two working groups on payments and on the regional market, respectively. In addition, the work on the common market led the secretariat to convene *ad hoc* meetings of consultants on trade policy. So far four such meetings have been held attended by experts acting in their private capacity. The purpose of these meetings was to ascertain the views of the consultants on some important Latin American trade questions and to seek a solution to certain urgent problems in this field.

It became clear from the studies submitted to ECLA that the formation of a Latin American common market and the progress which could be achieved through the use of supplementary or allied instruments, such as multilateral payments arrangements and the eventual co-ordination of trade policy, would be one of the most effective measures for eliminating factors that limited and retarded the development process.

General principles on which the establishment of a Latin American common market would be based were prepared for the Trade Committee by its Working Group on the Regional Market, which had met at Mexico City in February 1959. These principles were considered in detail by the Committee and by ECLA, and there was unanimous agreement that the Latin American common market should be open to any Latin American country that might wish to become a member, so that any countries which had for any reason failed to join it at the outset would be free to enter it later.

Despite the consensus of opinion on this point, there were divergent views regarding the suitability of starting the common market through the establishment of sub-regional agreements which would gradually draw in those groups of countries for which geographical proximity and common economic interests might simplify the rapid concerting of multilateral instruments. This divergence of opinion did not apply to the economic integration programme of the Central American countries, which were regarded as an economic unit of which the immediate origin dated from 1952.

The Trade Committee considered that the common market should operate on competitive bases and comprise the greatest possible number of products, and should at the same time allow for the inequalities existing among Latin American countries with respect to their differing degrees of development.

There was considerable discussion as to the steps to be taken towards the establishment of the common market, and the different views were embodied in Committee resolution 6 (II) under which a group of experts appointed by the Governments is to meet, not later than February 1960, to prepare a preliminary draft agreement for subsequent consideration by the Governments and the Trade Committee. Prior to this meeting, the secretariat was requested to prepare a series of basic studies and the Commission stressed that the highest priority should be given to this work.

Central American Integration Programme

The Commission expressed its satisfaction at the fact that the Programme had, since 1958, entered upon a phase of concrete achievements, and its interest in the continuation—and, if possible, intensification—of the Programme, with the assistance of the secretariat and international technical assistance.

Over the past year, particular impetus was given to the work on the equalization of tariffs, as well as to the work programmes of the various sub-committees of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, which were designed to promote the intensification of activities under the Programme during the next few years.

The Central American Trade Sub-Committee met during the period under review and agreed on equalization levels for import duties on a large number of articles covered by the Multilateral Treaty on Free Trade and Central American Economic Integration. The Central American Transport Sub-Committee held its first session, as did the Sub-Committee on Central American Housing, Building and Planning.

Work proceeded in connexion with those aspects of the Programme relating to the study of integrated industrial development and to the prospects opened up for specific industries by the Central American common market. Stress was also placed on the importance of integrated agricultural development. Furthermore, consideration was given to social problems, particularly those relating to housing and demographic questions.

Economic development problems and policies

The Commission considered the main problems bearing on the economic development of Latin America, centring its discussion on the limitations to capital formation which might result in the future from the slow rate of growth of traditional exports. It was recognized that the solution would have to be sought in import substitution within the framework of the common market, and in new exports to the industrialized countries.

A preliminary study was prepared by the secretariat on the influence of the common market on economic growth in Latin America, analysing the demand and sources of supply of capital goods and other products and the prospects for expansion. A study was also initiated on transport needs and the development of transport as related to the gradual establishment of a Latin American common market.

The ECLA secretariat, in co-operation with Headquarters and with the specialized agencies, has been assisting Governments in various fields, including the pulp and paper industries and Central American integration; the Commission stressed the importance of extending such assistance systematically to economic development programming, and welcomed the extension of these activities in conjunction with the United Nations technical assistance programme. Note was also taken of the beneficial results already being produced under this scheme, and a resolution was adopted recommending the extension of such operations and expressing interest in their continuance.

Studies of the economic development of Panama and El Salvador were completed. They had been undertaken jointly by the secretariat and national working groups specially constituted for this purpose. A similar study was in progress for Honduras.

The Commission expressed its satisfaction at the success of the Economic Development Training Programme organized by ECLA with United Nations technical assistance and suggested that every effort should be made to extend its intensive courses to those countries which had not yet enjoyed the benefit of them. The seventh regular course was held at Santiago, Chile, from July 1958 to February 1959. Intensive courses were held at Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

The secretariat, in accordance with various resolutions of the Commission which embodied the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, paid increasing attention to the social aspects of economic development through its Social Affairs Division.

Agriculture, industry and energy

The Commission reviewed the current conditions of Latin American agriculture and noted with concern that, but for a few exceptions, agricultural production was continuing to develop at a rate slower than was called for by the increase in demand for foodstuffs and raw materials deriving from the growth of population and income. The adverse impact of the slow growth of agricultural output and productivity on economic development was cited, as were the repercussions on inflation and on the increasingly unequal distribution of income. Agricultural output, like agricultural productivity, had increased more rapidly in the industrialized countries than in Latin America. The essence of the problem seemed to reside, on the one hand, in the lack of systematic attention to agricultural research and extension and, on the other, in certain institutional structures—especially land tenure—which hinder the introduction of improved farm practices.

The Commission recommended a continuation of activities under the joint ECLA/FAO programme; during the past year, special attention was given to studies on the role of agricultural commodities in the proposed Latin American common market, and on the continuation of the coffee survey.

The situation as regards forest resources and trade in timber products was also reviewed, and concern was expressed at the contrast between the region's abundant resources and its steady and increasing imports of forest products. The secretariat was again requested to evaluate, in co-operation with FAO, the forest potential in Latin America and the requirements of forest products.

The Commission considered the programme of studies of specific industries being carried out by the secretariat. It felt that the basic metal and metal-transforming industries occupied a very important place in industrial development because they helped to make more capital goods available and to train skilled labour. Studies in hand included those on the chemical industry, steel products, railway equipment and the continuing reports of the ECLA/FAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group, as well as the compilation of an industrial inventory. All these are projects which are closely connected with the Latin American common market. The preliminary findings of a pilot study on the chemical industry in Chile were submitted to the Commission. In connexion with the work on railway equipment, a meeting of railway industrialists and railway and government observers was convened early in 1959 with the purpose of discussing matters of common interest, in particular the means of ensuring the full development of the railway equipment industry in Latin America. The study on the industrial development of Peru, published in 1959, analysed the present situation and future prospects of industry in Peru in the light of the basic characteristics and problems of the Peruvian economy as a whole. The Commission recommended that meetings of experts should be held to study the industry programmes in Latin America—particularly with reference to the petrochemical industry and certain sectors of the iron and steel industry—and to suggest the type of action needed to achieve a certain degree of specialization.

The Commission considered the question of water resources which at present were insufficiently utilized and concluded that the relevant research called for an integrated approach embracing not only the assessment of such resources in quantitative terms, but also the co-ordinated study of the multiple uses of river basins. Preliminary research of this nature had already been conducted by a joint group composed of United Nations technical assistance experts and those of ECLA and WMO. These studies comprised both general research covering the problems of the whole region and more detailed studies relating to specific countries or areas. A preliminary study on Chile was completed and the group subsequently surveyed water resources in North Patagonia, Argentina, after which its activities were extended to Ecuador.

Questions of the peaceful uses of atomic energy were also raised, and in this connexion the Commission

recommended to Governments that they should develop and encourage the study of these problems and that, to this end, support should be given to the work begun by the IAEA in Latin America, so that it might be pursued in co-ordination with the future activities of the proposed Inter-American Atomic Energy Commission, the establishment of which had already been approved by the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives.

Current economic analysis and statistics

The publication of the annual *Economic Survey of Latin America* and of the twice-yearly *Economic Bulletin for Latin America* was continued. The Commission stressed the great value to Governments of the annual surveys, since they provided an appraisal of the economic situation in Latin America as well as background data and analyses relating to the influence exerted by the changes in non-Latin American economies on those of the region. The *Survey* for 1958 dealt with the impact of these influences on Latin America and went on to analyse developments in the individual Latin American countries, briefly reviewing recent internal trends in the region as a whole. Particular attention was paid, in special annexes, to agreements covering coffee and other Latin American products; to the United States quotas for imports of petroleum, lead and zinc; to trade with the Soviet Union and eastern Europe; and to the development of heavy industries in Latin America.

The Commission considered it highly desirable that in each country a statistical programme adapted to the formulation and checking of economic development programmes should be prepared, since statistics constituted an essential element in the adoption of decisions relating to economic policy. The secretariat was requested to prepare—in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office, the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the other bodies concerned—a minimum statistical programme for the Latin American countries, which would include a compilation of the statistics necessary for a more thorough study of economic development and matters connected therewith; the application of effective measures to improve national statistical services; and the establishment of a working group to study the measures necessary to carry out industrial censuses and related inquiries, in view of the fact that various countries will be undertaking these and similar tasks during the next few years.

(*d*) Economic Commission for Africa

Following the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa by Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV) of 29 April 1958, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Mekki Abbas Executive Secretary of the Commission, concluded an Agreement with the Government of Ethiopia to establish its headquarters in Addis Ababa, and set up the Commission's secretariat in that city in December 1958.

The Commission held its first session from 29 December 1958 to 6 January 1959 at Addis Ababa. The report of this session was submitted for consideration by the Council at its twenty-eighth session.

In consequence of General Assembly resolution 1325 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 by which the Republic of Guinea was admitted to membership in the United Nations, that country became a member of the Commission. With the exception of the Union of South Africa, all countries to which membership of the Commission is open in accordance with paragraph 5 of its terms of reference decided to participate in the work of the Commission. In a communication to the Secretary-General dated 12 December 1958, the Government of the Union of South Africa stated that it had "decided for the present not to participate in the work of the Commission". All associate members listed in paragraph 7 of the Commission's terms of reference participated in its first session. At the resumed twenty-sixth session of the Council, a statement was made by the French delegation on 10 December 1958 to the effect that the French Government was not able to take a position concerning the admission of certain members of the French Community to associate membership of the Commission, because the process of giving effect to the new Constitution and a definition of the relationships on which the French Community will be based would involve changes too extensive to be effected in a few weeks. In this connexion, it may be mentioned that the attention of the Council and the Commission was drawn to General Assembly resolution 1327 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 on international collaboration in respect of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories in Africa. A number of Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission participated as observers at the first session of ECA.

Relations with specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations

Under the provisions of paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, ITU, WMO, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund participated in the first session of ECA. Communications were received from other specialized agencies and the IAEA expressing their readiness to co-operate with the Commission.

In its resolution 1 (I), the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to establish as early as possible appropriate arrangements for liaison—including the invitation of observers at the sessions of the Commission on a reciprocal basis—with the Accra Conference of Independent African States, the Economic Committee of the Arab League and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. It further requested the Executive Secretary to report to it at its second session on the action he had taken and the results obtained, and to bring to the notice of the Commission, either on his own initiative or at the request of any member, as soon as possible, details of any other inter-governmental organizations operating in Africa with which the Commission might wish to consider entering into a similar relationship. The Executive Secretary subsequently held discussions with the Secretary-General of the Arab League and the Secretary-General of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, and established with them appropriate liaison arrangements. He has also communicated with the Secretary-General of the Accra Conference of Independent African States.

Work programme

The Commission at its first session had before it a memorandum on the programme of work and priorities

submitted by the Executive Secretary. In the course of the session, delegations of members and associate members as well as representatives of specialized agencies and other organizations presented additional proposals with regard to the programme. The Commission adopted a programme of work and priorities which is contained in part V of its report. Some of the principal activities of the Commission are briefly summarized below.

West Africa

An important characteristic of the African region is that the international boundaries are often not best suited to the requirements of rapid economic development. It was felt that the economic development of many African countries would be promoted if regional or sub-regional economic co-operation could be established and strengthened. It was with this in view that ECA, at its first session, requested the Executive Secretary, subject to the prior consent of the Governments concerned, to make: (1) a factual study listing the principal cases where the countries and territories of West Africa could derive mutual benefit by increasing their economic contacts with each other, in such spheres as trade; the conservation of water; the international use of road, railways and harbours; the pooling of electric power, the control of fisheries and other economic matters; and (2) a study to determine the different aspects, particularly the agricultural and industrial aspects, of a Maghrebi economic unit. In the period under review, work would be limited to the West Africa study. In this regard, the Executive Secretary visited, in the first half of 1959, a number of Governments of ECA members and associate members in West Africa or concerned with West Africa, and hopes to start his study on West Africa in the last few months of the year.

Statistics

As there is a general lack of reliable statistical data in Africa, the Commission recognized the urgent need for assembling at an early stage as comparable a statistical picture of the African countries as is possible. The Commission therefore approved the proposal of the Executive Secretary to undertake a comprehensive statistical survey as outlined in the annex to the Executive Secretary's memorandum on the programme of work and priorities. The purpose of the statistical survey is to assemble available data and to promote a wide programme of field surveys. Priority is to be given to the statistical series needed by individual countries and territories for economic development purposes. With a view to implementing the statistical programme, the First Conference of African Statisticians is scheduled to meet in September 1959.

International trade

The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to make a study of the impact of the European Economic Community on the trade of African States and to report his findings to the Commission at its second session. In response to this decision, the Executive Secretary has consulted with GATT and the secretariat of ECE and arranged to undertake a study with them. It may be mentioned in this connexion that General Assembly resolution 1330 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 concerning the effects of the European Economic Community on the development of certain Non-Self-Governing Territories was drawn to the attention of the Commission.

Community development

In accordance with the decision taken by ECA at its first session, the Executive Secretary decided to convene, in September 1959, a workshop on community development for African countries receiving technical assistance from the United Nations in the organization of national community development programmes and for other interested countries and territories. This will afford an opportunity for the community development experts of the African countries and those from the United Nations to exchange experience and to consider the contribution of community development to the economic growth of Africa.

Economic survey

A ten-year economic survey is being prepared and will be ready for submission to ECA at its second session. This is a general economic review of the development of African economies since 1950.

Meeting of economic experts

As authorized by ECA at its first session, the Executive Secretary made preparations to convene at the end of 1959 a meeting of economic experts to discuss specific problems on which the advice of the expert group would be sought. Problems of economic development planning and programming would be considered at this meeting.

Transport

As transport is a key factor in the economic development of Africa, a study is being prepared on selected problems of transport in Africa. In the light of this initial study, further work in the transport field will be formulated.

Water and other natural resources

In this field, UNESCO agreed to compile for the Commission a bibliography of resources surveys, such as hydrological, geological, geodetic and other scientific surveys on resources in Africa, including sources of energy (such as solar energy), resources for industrialization, etc.

Agriculture

In its work programme, ECA also requested the Executive Secretary: (1) to explore means of aiding Governments in North Africa to develop sea-fisheries and esparto grass reserves; (2) to communicate with national and international bodies concerned with locust-control and inquire what, in the opinion of those bodies, was needed to ensure more effective control of locusts in Africa; and (3) to request FAO to prepare a report on measures needed in the north-east region of Africa to eradicate infectious diseases of livestock, with special reference to rinderpest. Close relations have been established between ECA and FAO. An Agreement of Understanding was signed in April between the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Director-General of FAO. As a result, a joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division has been established in the ECA secretariat in Addis Ababa, to carry out a joint work programme in the field of the economic aspects of agriculture in Africa. Furthermore, FAO is planning to assign a statistician and a community development officer to the ECA secretariat in order to further co-operation with the Commission in these fields. Close co-operation has been maintained by ECA and FAO on locust control and other projects of mutual interest.

Other projects

The work programme of the Commission also includes some other projects: housing and urbanization, social aspects of economic development, capital formation, intraregional trade, national accounts, economic and technical assistance training, industrialization, finance, industrial and commercial legislation, etc. Work on these projects had not been started in the period under review.

The Commission at its first session requested UNESCO to undertake a survey of the facilities available for the training of Africans in economics, statistics and related fields of study. Pursuant to that request, UNESCO has agreed to work on this project and present a report to ECA at its second session.

Regarding the future work programme, the Executive Secretary was requested to convene, in advance of the next session of the Commission, a committee composed of representatives of all members and associate members to consider proposals for the work programme which Governments would be requested to submit to the Executive Secretary. The committee should also receive a report from the Executive Secretary on the progress of work since the first session. It would be the task of the committee to prepare a draft work programme for the consideration of the Commission at its second session.

10. Human rights

(*a*) Draft International Covenants on Human Rights

The draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have been under consideration by the General Assembly since 1954. Each contains a preamble, an article on the right of self-determination, general provisions, substantive articles, measures of implementation and final clauses.

The Third Committee has thus far adopted the preamble and article 1 of each Covenant, the substantive articles of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and six of the substantive articles of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(*b*) Periodic reports on human rights

The first series of the triennial reports on human rights, covering the years 1954-1956, were submitted by forty-one Governments. They were summarized, on a topical basis, by the Secretary-General and considered by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifteenth session.

On the basis of the experience of the first series, the Secretary-General suggested to the Commission that Governments should concentrate on reporting significant developments rather than attempt to cover seriatim all the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In particular, Governments should not submit texts of laws, regulations and judicial decisions, but should interpret or evaluate events of significance in the field of human rights. The report should be as succinct as possible and should cover only the three-year period under review. These suggestions were approved by the Commission.

(*c*) Study of the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile

The Committee which is making a study of the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile submitted a progress report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifteenth session. The Secretariat is rendering every assistance to the Committee in preparing country monographs on the laws and practices relating to arrest, detention and exile. It is hoped that a draft report may be prepared in the course of 1959, and a final report in the course of 1960.

(*d*) Advisory services in the field of human rights

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 684 (XXVI) of 21 July 1958, and the General Assembly, in resolution 1261 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, approved a plan presented by the Secretary-General for holding three seminars in the year 1959 and requested him to keep in mind the possibility of organizing in the future an international seminar on a subject of universal interest.

Pursuant to these resolutions, the Secretary-General has so far organized two regional seminars in 1959: a seminar on judicial and other remedies against the illegal exercise or abuse of administrative authority, held in Ceylon from 4 to 15 May, and a seminar on the participation of women in public life, held in Bogotá from 18 to 29 May. Under the present schedule, the Secretary-General will also organize a seminar on judicial and other remedies against the illegal exercise or abuse of administrative authority, to be held in Buenos Aires from 31 August to 11 September 1959, and three regional seminars to be held in 1960.

(*e*) Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its eleventh session in January 1959, continued to devote most of its attention to the eradication of discrimination in various fields. The Sub-Commission's report was considered by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifteenth session in March 1959.

The Sub-Commission examined a supplement to the draft report on discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices, prepared by Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami, and expressed the hope that the final report would be submitted to its twelfth session. After considering a progress report on discrimination in the matter of political rights, prepared by Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to enable Mr. Santa Cruz to submit a draft report to its twelfth session and a final report to its thirteenth session. The Commission drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council to this request.

The Sub-Commission also had before it a preliminary study, prepared by Mr. José D. Inglés, on the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, as provided in article 13, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and requested Mr. Inglés to submit to its twelfth session a questionnaire or list of topics to serve as an outline or framework for the study. The Council's attention was drawn to the views expressed in the Sub-

Commission and in the Commission regarding the close link existing between paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 13.

The Sub-Commission's attention was drawn to the Convention and Recommendation Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its forty-second session. Upon the suggestion of the Sub-Commission, the Commission requested the Economic and Social Council to invite Governments to ratify the Convention and to adjust their policies to the Recommendation. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was requested to submit a progress report on implementation of the decision of its General Conference to undertake the responsibility for drafting recommendations to Member States as well as an international convention on the various aspects of discrimination in education.

As authorized by the Council in resolution 683 E (XXVI) of 21 July 1958, the Secretary-General convened a Second Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination to be held in Geneva from 22 to 26 June 1959. The Sub-Commission will examine the report of the Conference.

As the terms of office of the present members of the Sub-Commission expire on 31 December 1959, the Commission elected twelve persons as members of the Sub-Commission, subject to the consent of their Governments, each to serve for a period of three years. The Commission further decided, unless otherwise determined by the Council, to increase the Sub-Commission's membership from twelve to fourteen in order to secure an equitable geographical distribution and a suitable representation from among new Members of the United Nations. The two additional members will be elected by the Commission at its sixteenth session.

(*f*) Freedom of information

There are two principal problems regarding freedom of information which have occupied the attention of the United Nations: (1) freedom of information as a human right and the legitimate limitations in the exercise thereof; and (2) development of media of information in under-developed countries.

Upon the recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 718 (XXVII) of 24 April 1959, requested UNESCO to undertake a survey of the problems of providing technical assistance to under-developed countries in the field of freedom of information, for submission to the Commission and the Council in 1961. Furthermore, the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the Commission an annual report on developments affecting freedom of information and to prepare, for submission to the Council in 1961, a substantive report on developments in the field of freedom of information since 1954.

The Council, at its twenty-eighth session, will consider the question of a draft declaration on freedom of information.

(*g*) Draft declarations

In resolution 309 C (XI) of 13 July 1950, the Economic and Social Council requested the Commission on Human Rights to submit its observations on the principle and contents of a draft Declaration on the Rights of the Child, which had been prepared by the Social Commission. At its fifteenth session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to forward "its observations to the Council in the form of a draft declaration", that is, in the form of a revised draft declaration.

The Commission also discussed a draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum which was proposed by France. As a result of the discussion the text was revised, and the revised text has been forwarded to Governments for comments.

(*h*) Publications

During the year under review, the Secretary-General has prepared the *Yearbook on Human Rights* for 1957, which is the twelfth volume in the series. He has also edited a supplementary volume of the *Yearbook* containing statements, prepared by Governments, on the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile.

In connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Secretariat published two pamphlets: *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A Standard of Achievement* and *United Nations Work for Human Rights.*

(*i*) Communications concerning human rights and other matters

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 75 (V) of 5 August 1947, as amended, the Secretary-General forwarded in the course of 1958 a total of 6,275 communications to the Governments concerned, and presented a confidential list of such communications to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifteenth session.

Upon the proposal of its Committee on Communications, the Commission recommended to the Council that resolution 75 (V) be further amended to the effect that the Secretary-General should inform the author of each communication that "the Commission has no power to take any action in regard to any complaint concerning human rights". The Commission further requested the Secretary-General to prepare a confidential document of a statistical nature, indicating the number of communications, and the number of alleged incidents, relating to each article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Three communications relating to forced labour and fourteen allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights were forwarded to the ILO.

During the year under review, the Secretary-General forwarded to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany information concerning thirty-one persons who claimed to have been victims of so-called scientific experiments in Nazi concentration camps. Up to May 1959, 583 cases had been brought to the attention of the Federal Republic of Germany.

11. Status of women

At its thirteenth session in March 1959, the Commission on the Status of Women adopted a programme of work which included the preparation of a draft convention on the age of marriage, the requirement

of free consent of both parties to the marriage and compulsory registration of marriages, further studies of the access of women to training and employment in certain professional and technical fields, based on information to be obtained from Governments and non-governmental organizations, and the publication of pamphlets on equal pay for equal work and on the nationality of married women.

(*a*) Political rights of women

Three reports concerning the political rights of women were prepared during the year. The Secretary-General's annual memorandum on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women was prepared for the thirteenth session of the General Assembly. The Commission on the Status of Women expressed its appreciation of this memorandum and suggested that a consolidated revision of the document, bringing up to date the last four memoranda, should be prepared for the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. Supplementary reports were also prepared containing information relating to the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(*b*) Status of women in private law

The Commission had before it two supplementary reports by the Secretary-General on the status of women in family law and property rights of women. It renewed the recommendation made at its twelfth session that the Economic and Social Council invite the Secretary-General to prepare for its fourteenth session a draft convention dealing with the age of marriage, free consent to marriage and compulsory registration of marriages. It also examined the question of ritual practices affecting the physical integrity of young girls; the hope was expressed that a study of the medical aspect of this problem would be undertaken by WHO.

(*c*) Nationality of married women

The Secretary-General prepared for the Commission a memorandum containing information on recent changes in legislation affecting the nationality of married women together with tables setting out the effect of marriage on the nationality of women and others, listing the countries which by 12 January 1959 had signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.

The Commission recommended the preparation and publication of a book on the nationality of married women giving a history of the Convention and a commentary on its provisions, thus bringing up to date the information contained in a previous publication and subsequent reports of the Secretary-General.

(*d*) Equal pay for equal work

The Commission considered a revised draft pamphlet on equal pay for equal work prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the ILO and recommended that the pamphlet be edited in the light of the discussions in the Commission and published at an early date.

(*e*) Access of women to education

The Commission had before it a progress report prepared by UNESCO dealing with UNESCO activities in 1957-1958 of special interest to women and main activities proposed for 1959-1960, a report prepared by UNESCO in collaboration with the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession on access of women to the teaching profession, and relevant portions of the reports by the Secretary-General on the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council that UNESCO be invited to prepare for the fifteenth session of the Commission a further report on the access of women to the teaching profession, based on information from Member States and other authoritative sources, and taking into account the debates in the Commission at its thirteenth session as well as the developments arising from the report of the meeting of Experts on Teachers' Problems convened by the ILO at Geneva in October 1958.

(*f*) Economic opportunities for women

The Secretary-General prepared for the Commission's thirteenth session a report on the occupational outlook for women in architecture, engineering and law, and a note on the age of retirement and right to pension. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare for its fifteenth session a report, based on information to be obtained from Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, on opportunities for women in certain professions related to architecture, engineering and law listed in the *International Standard Classification of Occupations* published in 1958 by the ILO.

Regarding the age of retirement and right to pension, the Commission reiterated its request to the Economic and Social Council that the Council recommend to Member States and members of the specialized agencies to facilitate the equal treatment of men and women workers in this respect and also urge the non-governmental organizations in consultative status to continue their efforts towards equal rights.

(*g*) Tax legislation applicable to women

The Commission considered a report on tax legislation applicable to women prepared by Mr. Oliver Oldman, lecturer on international tax law at Harvard University, acting as consultant to the United Nations Secretariat, with Mr. Ralph Temple, teaching fellow in law at Harvard University. The Commission decided to discuss the subject further at its fourteenth session as a sub-item under "Economic opportunities for women".

(*h*) Advisory services in the field of human rights in relation to the status of women

The Commission had before it at its thirteenth session a report by the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights. It expressed its support for the Secretary-General's programme of regional seminars (see section 10 (*d*) above).

(*i*) Other questions related to the status of women

The Commission heard the oral report of its representative at the eleventh session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection

of Minorities. Note was taken of her participation in the discussion of items dealing with discrimination in the field of employment and occupation and with discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices.

Finally, the Commission discussed the question of the participation of women in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies. Attention was drawn to the importance of the participation of women not only in the secretariats of international organizations, but also in delegations to the United Nations.

12. International narcotics control

Pending the plenipotentiary conference to be held to establish and open for signature the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, attention has centred on more effective utilization of technical assistance for problems of narcotic control. A number of research action studies have also been carried out.

(*a*) Technical assistance for narcotics control

The Secretary-General, in consultation with the interested specialized agencies, reviewed the nature and scope of assistance requested by Governments for increasing the efficiency of their measures to control the provision of narcotics, to eliminate drug addiction and to suppress illicit traffic. His report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to the Economic and Social Council examined the extent to which assistance could be made available under existing programmes. It showed that, in a situation where projects for narcotics control often stood to benefit the international community as a whole as much as, or even more than, the country which would have to apply for the assistance, the normal arrangements for seeking technical assistance on a "country programme" basis did not provide an altogether satisfactory utilization of technical assistance in this field, thus confirming the provisional conclusions arrived at the previous year. A number of countries which had wished to receive help had not been able to include requests for items in their category I programmes and, up to the middle of May 1959, eighteen countries had informed the Secretary-General that they would be interested in obtaining various forms of technical assistance in the field of narcotics control if funds were available. A large proportion of the assistance given up to the end of 1958 had come from contingency allocations which could not, of course, continue to be used in respect of the same projects. The Secretary-General accordingly suggested that appropriate provision for a minimum annual programme of technical assistance for narcotics control should be included in the United Nations regular budget. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs endorsed this recommendation.

Preparations were made for the dispatch, in the latter part of the year, of the Middle East Narcotics Survey Mission provided for by Council resolution 689 I (XXVI) of 28 July 1958.

(*b*) Operation of the international narcotics treaties

At present eighty-two States and ninety territories are bound by one or more of the treaties on narcotics control. As regards treaties established under the auspices of the United Nations, participation in the Protocol of 1948 (bringing new, including synthetic, narcotic drugs under control) rose from forty-nine to fifty-four Member States; and the Protocol of 1953 (dealing with the limitation of opium production) was accepted by thirty-two Member States, including one of the seven principal opium-producing States named in the Protocol. This latter instrument will come into force after two more of the States designated as authorized to produce opium for export have adhered to it.

Governments are required to send the Secretary-General an annual report giving a comprehensive account of the working of the treaties and the implementation of their obligations. By 31 December 1958, annual reports for 1957 had been received for 139 States and territories, and the information contained therein was analysed by the Secretariat in the *Summary of Annual Reports of Governments, 1957*. One of the developments reflected in this document is the imposition of more severe penalties on persons found guilty of violating regulations on narcotics.

The texts of national laws and regulations on narcotics are communicated to the Secretary-General, and during the period under review the Secretary-General has circulated 121 legislative texts in respect of fifty-two countries. Reference to all texts of laws and regulations published by the United Nations is provided by a multipurpose *Cumulative Index* brought up to date each year by the Secretariat, the latest edition of the *Index* covering texts published from 1947 to 31 December 1958.

An annual statement regarding the manufacture of narcotic drugs and a list of authorities entitled to issue import and export authorizations were also published.

During the year, three new synthetic narcotics (normorphine, levomoramide and dimenoxadol) were brought under international control, under group I of the 1931 Convention, and a recommendation was made to Governments to place two other drugs (norcodeine and propoxyphene) under control, under group II of the 1931 Convention.

Clinical experience has shown that strongly analgesic properties of a drug are usually accompanied by addictive qualities. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fourteenth session recommended the Council to urge Governments to consider the possibility of placing new analgesics under provisional control pending the decision on their definite status under international control. Governments would also, under the proposed resolution, be invited to apply their narcotics régime to any drug as soon as they were informed that the treaty procedure determining its international control status was pending.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs has a standing committee to review the information on illicit traffic in narcotics, which continues at a high level, and to make recommendations concerning measures to be adopted to improve the situation. In the last year of record, 404 seizure reports covering 777 seizures were received and communicated to Governments. General reports on illicit traffic were received from eighty-six States and territories. Co-operation was maintained with the International Criminal Police Organization and the Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States.

The Secretary-General prepared an analytical review of the illicit traffic in drugs during 1958. Opium and

the opiates remained the most important drugs in international traffic, but there was extensive traffic in cannabis and information was received indicating a serious traffic in cocaine, more particularly in Latin America. Seizures of synthetic drugs continued to be reported, the amounts involved being, however, very small. An encouraging feature was the growing co-operation among enforcement authorities of countries in their common fight against illicit traffic. A number of cases of international illicit traffic were detected as the result of joint investigations carried out by authorities of several countries and the International Criminal Police Organization.

The work of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory was mainly concentrated on the development of an additional simple and easily reproducible chemical method, using colour reactions, for the determination of the geographical origin of opium; some hundreds of samples were analysed by this method. A number of scientists in different countries are participating in the programme of opium research, and a collaborative study is in progress for the evaluation of the various available methods of determining origin.

Since an improvement in the methods of identifying the various forms of cannabis would be useful for enforcement purposes in combating illicit traffic, the Secretary-General has, at the request of the Commission, undertaken certain functions in connexion with cannabis identification tests. The United Nations Narcotics Laboratory maintains a centre for the exchange of information and for the distribution of cannabis samples. Collaborative studies of national scientists will be arranged, and chemical experiments will be carried out in order to assist the work done at the national level, in particular to test the comparability and reproducibility of cannabis identification techniques.

(c) Action research studies

A number of studies were made for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, regarding: (1) the incidence of drug addiction, with special reference to the problem of addiction in the medical and paramedical professions; (2) cannabis questions, including country surveys of the situation in Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico and the United States; (3) the problem of the use of the coca leaf; and (4) the carriage of narcotic drugs in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight.

The United Nations *Bulletin on Narcotics* was issued quarterly, providing general and technical information on narcotic drugs in respect of control and legal problems, new developments taking place in the field, including scientific research, and various aspects of drug addiction and illicit traffic. Information now relates to an ever-increasing number of countries; the last volume issued (volume X) contained material from seventeen different countries.

13. Social questions

(a) Social research and development

The United Nations programme in the field of social policy continued to be mainly centred on the analysis of the social aspects of economic development and, in particular, of integrated economic and social progress. Accordingly, the studies of balanced social and economic development, recommended by the Economic and Social Council in resolutions 663 E (XXIV) and 663 H (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and by the General Assembly in resolution 1161 (XII) of 26 November 1957, received high priority. A number of country case studies of budgetary allocations for economic and social purposes, including an examination of the rationale for the existing pattern of investment, were initiated during the period under review. At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly re-emphasized the importance it attaches to a balanced allocation of resources for simultaneous economic and social development by adopting resolution 1258 (XIII) of 14 November 1958 concerning the formulation of social policies related to economic development. In noting the need for a better appreciation of balanced economic and social development, the Social Commission at its twelfth session (27 April-15 May 1959), pointed to major obstacles to the social development of under-developed countries and requested that further attention be given to the question of financing social development.

The second *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development,* which had been requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolutions 585 H (XX) and 663 E (XXIV), was prepared during 1958 in co-operation with the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. It deals with national and international measures taken to improve social conditions throughout the world during the period 1953-1958 and is intended to help countries benefit from each other's experience and, in particular, to provide information that might be useful to the under-developed countries in the evolution of their social policies. Like the first *Survey,* published in 1955, it contains separate chapters dealing with measures taken in the fields of health, nutrition, home economics, social research, education, labour, housing, rural development, social security, social services and social defence. It also includes an analysis of two broad subjects of major importance: rural community development programmes and measures affecting peoples undergoing rapid transition through urbanization; a special chapter has been devoted to public administration in relation to social development.

The Social Commission reviewed the *Survey* at its twelfth session. It was especially concerned with the question of assistance to under-developed countries and unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to obtain information from Governments of Member States relevant to such assistance and to prepare a report on the subject for its consideration.

Urbanization remained a prominent subject in the social policy programme of the period under review. The chapter on programmes and measures for meeting problems of rapid urbanization in the second *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development,* which supplements the study on urbanization in part II of the *Report on the World Social Situation,* results from actual field investigations of urban programmes in several countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

An inter-secretariat working party, which met at Geneva in October 1958, recommended that the undertaking of surveys in different regions, with a view to assessing in the field the most urgent problems that could be dealt with by the co-ordinated efforts of different services, would be the most appropriate first step in the direction of a concerted programme in urbaniza-

tion; the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, at its twenty-seventh session, endorsed this view.

The special question of the social aspects of industrialization was kept under review during the year. Attention was given to regional and environmental planning in relation to the location of industry, the role of community development in industrialization and economic development, studies of internal migration and population projections, and social services in relation to urbanization. A progress report on the present status of the programme on the social and demographic aspects of industrialization and a note on the further development of this programme were prepared for consideration by the committee of experts to review the entire United Nations programme in the field of industrialization, as recommended by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fifth session. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1958,* also contains a section on the social aspects of industrialization policy.

The periodic assessment of social conditions on a world-wide scale has demonstrated the need for further work on a precise definition of the components of levels of living and for the development of more refined indicators to measure changes. Close contact was maintained with the relevant specialized agencies on the question of the measurement of levels of living. The *ad hoc* Inter-Agency Meeting on International Social Programmes made two specific recommendations in regard to future work in the field of levels of living calling for: (1) the preparation of a progress report on an international definition and measurement of levels of living, with special reference to the components and indicators of the non-material aspects of levels of living, on which work is already under way; (2) the convening of an Inter-Agency Meeting on Family Living Studies and Household Inquiries, which was held at Geneva in February 1959.

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 663 E (XXIV), had requested the Secretariat to establish contact with centres engaged in research on problems of social policy in under-developed areas. During 1958, contacts were established not only with research centres in the African, Asian and Latin American regions, but also with institutes of social research in Europe and North America which dealt primarily with the social problems of under-developed areas.

At its twelfth session, the Social Commission considered once again the question of inadequacy of information on social conditions and the steps that could be taken to remedy the situation. It recommended especially further research on family levels of living and a more ample use of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions for obtaining social data.

(*b*) Population

As pointed out last year, the results of the first plans for economic and social development put into effect after the Second World War have shown that, despite remarkable success, there has been no noticeable improvement in the level of living of the people in under-developed areas because the increased outputs have been almost completely absorbed by the added numbers in the population. As this trend has since become even more firmly established, the consideration of demographic factors in any plan for economic and social development has become a matter of absolute necessity. During the past year the guiding principle of the Secretariat in its demographic activities has been to determine to what extent population statistics can help economists and social workers in their planning functions.

A seminar on population studies was held at Athens in September 1958 for the countries of southern Europe. Taking up in turn the major economic and social problems, the participants in this seminar sought to determine how population statistics might help towards a better understanding and, in some cases, a more effective solution of these problems. Along the same lines, and as part of the preparations for the world censuses to be taken around 1961, plans have been made to hold two seminars on the utilization of census results in economic and social planning. One of these seminars will deal with the Latin American countries and will be held in 1959; the other will be devoted to the countries of Asia and the Far East and will be held in 1960.

The Demographic Research and Training Centre for Latin America at Santiago, Chile, and the Demographic Research and Training Centre for Asia and the Far East at Bombay have continued to carry out their function of training population experts. The Bombay centre will soon begin training its third group of students, while the Santiago centre will complete the training of its second group at the end of 1959. The two centres have so far concentrated most of their efforts on training, but if present plans materialize, important projects will soon be undertaken, particularly with regard to migration from rural to urban areas.

A population expert providing technical assistance to the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee completed his mission during the year, and a report on it is being published.

The increasing importance and urgency of population problems, especially in the under-developed countries, was brought into focus by the Secretariat's report entitled *The Future Growth of World Population.* The Secretariat's estimates according to middle-range assumptions as to the future tendencies of birth and death rates show the world population rising from about 2,500 million in 1950 to more than 6,000 million by the year 2000, and it is possible that the increase will be even larger. The greatest increases are to be expected in the less-developed regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Population Commission, at its tenth session held at Geneva in February 1959, expressed its satisfaction at the direction taken by the work of the Secretariat and endorsed the views expressed above concerning the need for taking demographic factors into account in economic and social planning. It emphasized even more strongly than at its past sessions the importance of population changes for the future of the world. Also, while stating that it was not its task to suggest the policies that any Government of any Member State should pursue, the Commission affirmed that each Government should study the interrelations between population growth and economic and social progress as fully as possible on its own initiative, and take the results of the study of these matters into account in formulating and implementing its policies. The Commission added that this responsibility was particularly heavy when population was growing at a fast rate under conditions of wide-spread poverty. This is known to be the case for most of the under-developed countries.

At its twenty-seventh session, the Economic and Social Council discussed and adopted the Population Commission's report, stating that it approved the Commission's recommendations with regard to the programme of work and priorities. In particular, it unanimously adopted two resolutions. One resolution requests the Secretary-General to offer to the Governments of interested under-developed countries the services of the United Nations to carry out, in collaboration with these Governments, a limited number of demographic pilot studies; the other resolution requests the Secretariat to undertake, under similar conditions, a study of rural to urban migrations.

(*c*) Community development

During the period under review, direct practical assistance towards national community development programmes has been rendered, at their request, to more than forty countries—sixteen through the provision of experts and the others through fellowships and seminars. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1042 (XI) of 21 February 1957 and 1162 (XII) of 26 November 1957 on a long-range programme for community development and on the participation of women in community development, and with Economic and Social Council resolution 663 D (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 on further practical measures in the field of community development, emphasis during the year has been placed on practical action, the integration of economic and social measures within such programmes, the development of comprehensive programmes, the participation of all sections of the population and the study of basic factors affecting the planning and implementation of national programmes of community development.

The Working Group on Community Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination made further efforts to co-ordinate the operation of the relevant parts of the programmes undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The possibility of co-ordinated action, where appropriate, with UNICEF has also been explored, with particular reference to the place of programmes for mothers and children in community development. As a means of integrating the social with the economic progress in their regions, ECA and ECAFE have included community development projects in their work programmes.

Some advance has been made towards co-ordinated programme-planning. During the past year, national fundamental education training centres established with UNESCO aid have contributed directly to the training of community development personnel in several countries—including Cambodia, Morocco and Thailand—to which the United Nations has provided experts. An integrated approach has also been supported by United Nations missions sent at the request of Guatemala and India to evaluate the many-sided programmes of those countries.

A number of seminars for the regional or sub-regional exchange of experience have been initiated. One was held at Bangkok to promote a better understanding of the planning and administration of national community development programmes in Burma, Cambodia, the Federation of Malaya, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam; one at Palermo to explore the application of community development principles to backward areas in fourteen European and North African countries; and one at Patzcuaro, Mexico, on the training of local leaders in Latin America; and assistance was given in the organization of a national seminar in the Federation of Malaya. Study tours were conducted in South America to facilitate direct observation by senior officials of the experiences of neighbouring countries, and in Asia with special reference to land settlement; a national tour for Somali local administrators was arranged in consultation with the Advisory Council; and the participants' report on the study tour to Mexico, Costa Rica, Jamaica and Puerto Rico was published. Participation in seminars and study tours was so arranged as to promote co-ordinated programme-planning at the country level.

(*d*) Housing, building and planning

During the period under review, inter-agency consultations led to the drawing up of proposals for a long-range programme of concerted international action pursuant to the request of the Economic and Social Council. The programme focuses attention on the need to assist Governments in the less developed countries in planning and executing programmes for the extension of low-cost housing and related community facilities by mobilizing to the fullest extent available public and private resources, including resources outside the building industry, and in particular the efforts of the people themselves. To that end the following broad areas of work have been selected for concerted action: (1) planning, organization and administration of programmes for low-cost housing and community facilities; (2) mobilization of individual and group efforts for extending low-cost housing; (3) provision of community facilities; (4) increasing the productivity and capacity of the building industry; and (5) education and training. The Social Commission considered the programme at its twelfth session and adopted unanimously a resolution recommending the Economic and Social Council to approve the principles and suggested methods of implementation. The Commission also recommended that continuing attention should be given to methods of financing programmes for low-cost housing and community facilities and to the promotion of educational and informational work to awaken public interest in the need to solve the world-wide housing problem.

Jointly with ECLA and the Organization of American States, the United Nations sponsored a meeting of experts on housing and building in Central America, which was held at San José, Costa Rica, in November 1957. Following this meeting, the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, a subsidiary organ of ECLA, decided at its fifth session to set up a permanent Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, which met for the first time in October 1958.

For the benefit of countries in Asia and the Far East, a United Nations Seminar on Regional Planning was held in Tokyo in the summer of 1958. The Seminar was organized jointly with ECAFE and UNESCO. The discussions were concerned with current trends influencing physical planning; the application of regional planning techniques to metropolitan, rural and resources development areas, and physical planning aspects of the location of industries.

Issue No. 11 of *Housing, Building and Planning,* which deals with training for town and country planning, contains reports prepared for a Seminar on Training

for Town and Country Planning which was held in Puerto Rico in 1956.

In close co-operation with the regional economic commissions, continued attention was given to problems concerned with raising the productivity of the building and building materials industry, the reduction of building costs, and the development of building materials and construction methods. As a result of experience gained in the use of stabilized soil construction techniques for housing, a manual for the use of technicians was published.

Under the United Nations technical assistance programme, experts in the housing, building and planning fields are assisting Governments in setting up training programmes, in formulating housing policy, in improving construction techniques and in planning metropolitan areas and new towns. A number of fellowships have also been awarded for the training of local personnel.

(*e*) Social services

United Nations activities in the social services continued to reflect the trend established in recent years toward broader approaches to the improvement of levels of living. This is indicated by the following developments: (1) increased importance has been attached to action designed to help countries in planning and implementing comprehensive social service programmes, including within such framework services for groups requiring specialized care; (2) questions pertaining to the organization and administration of social services received greater consideration which, in turn, resulted in the identification of problems calling for more thorough study; (3) high priority continued to be given to the problems of adequate staffing for expanding services and the training of social welfare personnel. In addition to these, significant developments took place resulting in closer co-operation with UNICEF at the Secretariat level, especially with reference to the new policy extending UNICEF aid to social services for children and the greater emphasis upon the social welfare aspects of other UNICEF-aided programmes. It is expected that collaboration with UNICEF will be intensified, particularly at the field level, in the development of the new type of UNICEF-aided programme.

Planning, organization and administration of social services

The issuance of the report on the development of national social service programmes, prepared early in 1959 by a group of eight highly qualified experts, was an important step forward in clarifying the scope and contents of such programmes. It also dealt with the contribution of social services to programmes relating to urbanization, community development and social security. In considering this report and the observations of the Secretary-General thereon, the Social Commission at its twelfth session recommended that the Council authorize the Secretary-General to convene an expert group of national social welfare officials to analyse recent national experience and to identify underlying principles and effective methods in the organization and administration of social services.

As regards technical assistance, increasing numbers of requests have been received from Governments for general social welfare advisers whose guidance is desired in the planning, organization and administration of social service programmes. In a few instances Governments have requested assistance in more specialized areas, such as child welfare, after having established a more comprehensive framework for basic social services.

Family and child welfare

Emphasis has again been placed on the family as the essential unit within which preventive and protective measures for the welfare of children must be centred. The development of services and measures to improve family levels of living and to strengthen family life has been encouraged. In this connexion studies were focused upon the needs and problems of families and individuals in rural and urban areas, especially those affected by rapid economic and social change.

Thirty-four Governments and seven non-governmental organizations have submitted substantive comments on the *Report on a Co-ordinated Policy regarding Family Levels of Living* prepared by a group of experts in 1956, and a detailed analysis of the observations and suggestions made was distributed to the Social Commission at its twelfth session for the information of the members.

On the basis of the report on the possibilities of aid for social services for children, with particular reference to institutions, day-care centres and other means of caring for children outside their own homes, prepared at the request of the Executive Board of UNICEF, the Board at its meeting in March 1959 unanimously adopted a policy for extension of aid to social services for children. Priority in giving assistance under this new programme will be given to training workers at all levels, to services for the more vulnerable age groups and to the improvement and extension of day-care and other preventive services which might enable children to live with their own families, to the improvement of existing residential institutions, and the encouragement of planning and co-ordinating bodies on which governmental and private agencies are represented. At its twelfth session, the Social Commission expressed its appreciation for this new policy and requested the Secretary-General to take account of the additional budgetary provisions for technical personnel and travel funds required for its implementation.

Training for social work

A high priority has continued to be given to United Nations activities designed to assist countries in establishing and extending training programmes for social work and to the study of problems related to further advances and improvement of training programmes.

The *Third International Survey on Training for Social Work* was completed and submitted to the group of experts on social services referred to above, as well as to the Social Commission. The *Survey* describes emerging trends in the training of social workers at different educational levels, including in-service training, and reviews the range of subject matter relevant to training programmes and the educational methods commonly considered desirable at the present stage in the development of training for social work.

Increasing numbers of requests for technical assistance in training for social work have been received from countries in most regions of the world. Such assistance has been provided for the establishment of social work training programmes, for developing in-service training programmes and for improving and extending existing

training facilities. Under the European social welfare exchange programme, increased opportunities were provided for professional workers and social administrators to exchange experience and discuss common problems. The fourth issue of the *International Social Service Review* was devoted to the subject of training for social work.

Rehabilitation of the handicapped

Three distinct trends characterized developments in the programme for rehabilitation of the handicapped: (1) technical assistance and related field projects played an increasingly important role; (2) co-operation with the specialized agencies, particularly the ILO and WHO, has increased considerably, as reflected in a number of major projects, such as survey missions, demonstration centres and seminars, undertaken jointly by the three organizations; (3) the contribution of non-governmental organizations to operational activities continued to grow, thus enabling the United Nations to undertake projects which would otherwise not have been financially possible.

Social aspects of migration

Co-operation with the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration continued and was focused on the preparation of the seventh session of the Conference, which was held in June 1959 at Headquarters on the general theme "International migration and public opinion: an international challenge". The Secretariat continued its participation in the current study on the improvement of migration research, undertaken in 1957 by the Technical Working Group on Migration of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

(*f*) Social defence

The European Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held its fourth session at Geneva from 11 to 21 August 1958. The Group discussed certain aspects of prison labour, the findings of its working group on young adult and habitual and abnormal offenders which met at Strasbourg in 1957, and also considered the problem of sexual offenders. Its deliberations were followed, on 22 August, by a meeting of specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations interested in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

At the invitation of the United Kingdom, arrangements were made to hold a Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in London from 8 to 20 August 1960. Rapporteurs are preparing general reports on the five following items which will be discussed at the Congress: (1) new forms of juvenile delinquency: their origin, prevention and treatment; (2) prevention of types of criminality resulting from social changes and accompanying economic development in less developed countries; (3) short-term imprisonment; (4) pre-release treatment and after-care, as well as assistance to dependents of prisoners; (5) integration of prison labour in the national economy, including remuneration of prisoners. A report on special police services for the prevention of juvenile delinquency will also be presented to the Congress.

A formal agreement was signed on 13 January 1959 between the United Nations and the Government of Brazil on behalf of the Government of the State of São Paulo establishing the Latin American Regional Institute of Criminology.

The number of correspondents with the United Nations Secretariat in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders rose to 119, in forty-eight countries.

Publications for the year included the *Report of the Second United Nations Asia and Far East Seminar on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders*, revised editions of the *United Nations Comparative Survey of Juvenile Delinquency for North America and for Latin America* and two issues of the *International Review of Criminal Policy*.

The future of the United Nations social defence programme was considered by the Social Commission at its twelfth session.

The Secretary-General's proposals, submitted in implementation of General Assembly resolution 415 (V), had as their objective to concentrate United Nations resources on practical action to help Governments improve their services for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, and to place greater reliance on the co-operation of non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations active in this field. The Social Commission recommended to the Council a resolution which would refer to the retention of leadership and responsibility in the matter of social defence by the United Nations, the strengthening of technical assistance activities, the enlargement of the activities of the European Office in order to achieve better co-ordination with the non-governmental organizations, and the adoption of measures to bring into operation the regional institutes in Latin America and Asia and the Far East.

The Social Commission also considered a report prepared by the Secretariat on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others. The resolution which it recommended for adoption by the Council would call upon Governments to take appropriate measures for the elimination of the causes leading to the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others through constant improvement of the social and economic conditions of their peoples, draw the attention of Governments to the programme of action contained in the Secretariat report, and authorize the Secretary-General to publish it.

B. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

1. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development

The year 1958 marked the tenth anniversary of the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of resolution 222 (IX) setting up the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Since its inception, 140 countries and territories have received help under the Programme; some 8,000 experts have served in a wide range of capacities, and more than 14,000 fellowships have been awarded. By the end of 1959, contributions to the Programme will reach a grand total of $235 million.

Starting with six participating organizations, the Programme now has nine, the latest to join being

IAEA, which will complete its first year as an active member of TAB in 1959.

(*a*) Operations

The 1958 programme

In 1958, technical assistance provided under the Expanded Programme amounted to $33.8 million, or about $2 million more than the record level of the previous year. Owing to rising costs, however, the increase in real terms was substantially less. Direct project costs (exclusive of local costs) constituted $27.7 million of the total. Assistance was delivered to 107 countries and territories, apart from some twenty that participated in regional projects without having programmes of their own.

Altogether, there were 2,427 experts in the field; 1,759 fellowships and study grants were awarded to nationals of eighty-seven countries and territories; and $3.2 million was spent on equipment and supplies for projects forming part of the Expanded Programme.

While the distribution of technical assistance among different regions showed little variation from previous years, there was a continued modest rise in the shares of Africa and Asia and the Far East. Increases were again centred on countries which have recently become independent or territories which are approaching independence. For example, in Africa, the total programme costs in Ghana, Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia increased by 39 per cent, in Nigeria by 64 per cent, and in Somalia by 18 per cent. Regional projects again accounted for 11 per cent of the total field programme.

The scope for starting new activities was limited by the fact that many projects continued from the previous year and there was only a modest increase in the total resources of the Programme. Nevertheless a number of important new projects were undertaken, some with the help of contingency allocations from the Working Capital and Reserve Fund. Several of them—for example, regional training centres in Peru and Japan and expert assistance for the West Indies—related to preparation for the 1960 world census of population and agriculture. In Ghana, new activities covered economic surveys and statistical organization, public administration, community development, employment information, and various aspects of agriculture and health. In Somalia, there were new projects in agriculture, manpower organization and vocational training, social security, and fundamental education.

In addition to assistance under the Expanded Programme and the regular programme, some twenty-one countries obtained technical assistance from participating organizations on a paid basis, to the extent of about $1.3 million. This included some "third-party financing", by which donor Governments paid for specific types of assistance to be provided to certain recipient countries.

Evaluation

Evaluation of technical assistance activities under the Expanded Programme continued to receive close attention from TAC. For the third successive year, it was dealt with in TAB's annual report, forty-four recipient countries being covered as compared with thirty-eight in 1957. An important feature on this occasion was the examination of a number of individual projects which have yielded particularly significant results; these were judged by TAB to be impressive in both content and variety.

In general, the information yielded by this evaluation was encouraging. A continuing improvement was noted in the quality of national machinery for planning and co-ordinating technical assistance. Effective co-ordination with other programmes was maintained, and there was a continued trend away from piecemeal programming of technical assistance towards integration with development plans. Some gradual improvement was again observed in the arrangements made by recipient Governments for providing counterpart personnel and administrative support for technical assistance projects, although progress in this respect was still slow.

The 1959 programme

The 1959 programme, as approved by TAC, provided for a total expenditure about 5 per cent higher than the total approved for the previous year and, in this respect, was designed to meet the wish of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly that the Expanded Programme for 1959 should be executed at a moderately higher level than that of 1958. There was, however, a substantial gap between the approved total and the resources then expected to be available for the implementation of the Programme. Action being taken by TAC and TAB in regard to this gap is described in section (*b*) below.

In the distribution of the 1959 approved programme among regions, provision was made for a further modest increase in the share of Africa. As regards the main types of assistance, there is expected to be an appreciable increase in the number of fellowships awarded, accompanied by some reduction in the number of expert assignments.

Programming procedures

The country programming procedures, first established in 1954, were the subject of discussion in both TAC and the Council. While the present procedures were generally considered to be giving satisfaction, there was some feeling that they might be made even more effective, particularly by increasing the flexibility in their application and by clarifying certain responsibilities of the recipient Governments. The Board submitted a number of suggestions on this matter to TAC at its 1959 session at Geneva.

(*b*) Finances

Pledges and payments

Contributions pledged for 1958 by eighty-five Governments totalled $31,307,200, which represents the highest amount pledged and the largest number of contributors since the inception of the Expanded Programme. Thirty-six Governments increased their contributions in proportions varying from less than 5 per cent to more than 100 per cent, bringing the aggregate increase over 1957 to approximately $500,000.

The payment of contributions reached $28,787,458 at 31 December 1958, or 92 per cent of the total pledges for the year. In addition, $6,039,154 were paid on pledges outstanding for prior years.

It is expected that government contributions for 1959 will amount to about $30 million, or some $1.3 million less than the amount pledged for 1958. Although some sixteen Governments have increased their pledges, the aggregate increase has not offset readjustments in the contributions of other Governments.

Revenues from local costs assessments

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 470 (XV) of 15 April 1953, the recipient Governments are assessed an amount in local currency in respect of each expert man-day served in the country of assignment. On the basis of the assistance provided in 1958, the total obligation of recipient Governments amounted to the equivalent of $2,213,917, of which $202,156 was met by providing lodging in kind. Payments towards those obligations amounted to $1,810,433 as at 31 March 1959.

For 1959, eighty-nine Governments have been assessed the local currency equivalent of $2,687,586, based on a total of 468,075 man-days, in respect of which Governments are expected to provide lodging in kind for 55,080 man-days.

Utilization of currencies

The Board continued to keep under review the position of the currencies in which contributions are paid, in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of Council resolution 623 B III (XXII) of 9 August 1956. At the end of 1958, no currency presented an uncommitted balance in excess of $500,000 and greater than one year's contribution.

(*c*) Administration

Technical Assistance Board field offices

During 1958, a new TAB field office was opened in Venezuela, while the regional office for Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam, which had been operating from Bangkok, moved to Phnom-Penh. As a consequence of these developments, there were, at the end of 1958, thirty-six offices covering fifty-four countries and territories, where more than 90 per cent of the programme is in operation. In addition, supplementary services were furnished by six TAB correspondents.

Administrative and operational services costs

Administrative and operational services costs in 1958 represented 13 per cent of the total expenditures of the organizations, compared with 13.3 per cent in 1957.

At its session in June-July 1958, TAC reviewed the question of the allocation of administrative and operational services costs between the regular programme and Expanded Programme budgets of the organizations. On its recommendation, the Economic and Social Council decided, in resolution 702 (XXVI) of 31 July 1958, to modify the system by which such expenses are reviewed and controlled and the allocations to the organizations are determined. It also set forth steps to be taken towards the long-term solution of the question of allocating administrative and operational services costs between regular programme and Expanded Programme budgets.

The Council further decided in resolution 702 (XXVI) that, beginning with the 1959 programme, TAC would allocate to the organizations "lump-sum amounts" towards their administrative and operational services costs for Expanded Programme activities, these amounts not to exceed, and preferably to be less than, the amounts allocated for 1958, leaving however some measure of flexibility for the application of the 1958 ceilings in the case of the smaller organizations. Accordingly, allocations to the organizations for administrative and operational services costs in 1959 were made by TAC in December 1958. For subsequent years, and subject to any further decision of the Council on the question of lump-sum allocations, the present ceilings will apply, unless the allocation for project costs to any organization varies by more than 10 per cent, in which case the amount for administrative and operational services costs will be appropriately adjusted.

2. United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance

Over the years, the United Nations participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance has been supplemented by the administration of advisory technical assistance services under its regular budget in the fields of economic development, social welfare, public administration and human rights. With the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1256 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, the United Nations initiated, on an experimental basis, a new programme designed to meet the needs of requesting Governments for operational and executive personnel as distinct from advisory service (see section 3 below). The Special Fund, established under General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958, promises to add a new dimension to these activities.

In order to relate the research and survey work of the Secretariat more directly to the needs of technical assistance and to render such research more effective by utilizing operational experience, the Secretariat was reorganized with the authorization of the General Assembly. On 1 February 1959, the former Technical Assistance Administration was merged with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. A Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations was set up within the Department and a post of Commissioner for Technical Assistance was established.

With the inauguration in June 1959 of an Economic Policy Board under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, another step was taken within the Secretariat to ensure a flexible and co-ordinated approach to requests for technical assistance sought from the United Nations under the regular programme and the Expanded Programme, as well as the operational and executive personnel programme and the Special Fund.

By and large, the programme activities carried out during the period under review continued or developed out of projects in operation in previous years. A summary of a few selected features of technical assistance activities is given below, by region.

Despite the difficulties experienced in adjusting the requirements of established country programmes to provide for the urgent needs of the newly independent countries of Africa within the limited resources of the various programmes, a small but significant increase was achieved in the assistance rendered within the region. Experts in economic development planning and

related fields continued to be in demand in the newly independent countries of Africa, and their services were made available to Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia. Following the 1957-1958 course, a second training course for thirteen government economists from seven countries in Africa was organized by the Secretariat in New York. In addition to continuing assistance to programme activities in the general field of economic development and planning initiated in earlier years, a number of experts were made available in more specialized fields. Thus, experts in tourism, low-cost housing and petroleum were provided for Libya; a cadastral survey was organized in the Seychelles, and experts in photogrammetry and geomagnetic surveys were provided to the Sudan and British East Africa, respectively.

Technical assistance in the Middle East covered a wide range of activities, with a notable increase in assistance rendered in the fields of highway, railway and industrial development in the United Arab Republic. Short-term consultants in specialized fields and development research continued to account for the greater part of the programme in Israel.

An expert was sent to Iceland to advise on the use of natural steam in the extraction of salt from the sea; another expert was sent to Poland to assist in the field of sulphur extraction by steam. Yugoslavia continued to stress the provision of fellowships which constituted almost the entire programme for the country.

Technical assistance in Latin America was primarily concentrated in the fields of economic planning, natural resources and industrial development. Assistance was continued to the Water Resources Survey, the Pulp and Paper Industrial Development Group, the Latin American Demographic Research Centre, the Economic Development Training Center, and the Central Economic Integration Programme, including its two institutional projects (the Advanced School of Public Administration and the Industrial Research Centre). With the United Nations as executing agency, the Industrial Research Centre will receive, for the next five years, assistance from the Special Fund to enable it to meet the growing demands of private and public enterprises in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. In connexion with the 1960 World Population Census, a census training course was held at Lima, under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations, FAO and the Inter-American Statistical Institute, and with the co-operation of the United States bilateral programme. Following a manpower survey made by the Bank of Mexico, a training programme for Mexican engineers was inaugurated in co-operation with UNESCO and the ILO to fill the country's requirements of technical personnel.

In Asia and the Far East, further assistance was rendered to the Four-Power Co-ordinating Committee for the Lower Mekong River Basin in carrying out surveys of mineral resources, inland transport, power market, etc., to enable the Committee to carry out an integrated plan for developing the potentialities of the basin. With the starting of detailed technical surveys of the Mekong and its tributaries under various bilateral programmes, an executive agent was appointed with an office in Bangkok to assist the Committee in co-ordinating effectively the work of all the technical aid agencies participating in the project. A centre was organized in Tokyo to provide training for officials of Asian Governments in techniques of population, agriculture and housing census in preparation for the national censuses to be taken in 1960 and 1961. As a follow-up, a group of experts specializing in population and agricultural censuses, sampling and data-processing techniques have been stationed in Bangkok at the ECAFE headquarters and will be available to Governments for consultations during the next two years, as required. In the countries of the region, assistance was continued in the fields of industrial planning and development, surveys of natural resources, statistics, transport and work related to economic and social development. The evaluation of India's programme of community development by a team of United Nations experts marked another step in the fast-growing experience of the organization in the field of community development as an instrument in accelerating the process of economic and social development. In Indonesia, a project was initiated in co-operation with the School of Design at Harvard for the establishment of a School of Planning.

While the activities mentioned above include work being carried on until the end of June 1959, the following financial and statistical data cover the calendar year 1958. The total United Nations expenditure on technical assistance services in 1958 was $10,541,735, of which $8,151,503 came from Expanded Programme funds, $2,136,635 from the regular programme funds, $65,683 from extra-budgetary funds for assistance rendered to Governments on a payment basis, and $187,914 from grants received from non-governmental organizations and other sources. This compares with a total $9,450,919 spent in 1957. A total of 776 experts, as compared to 800 in 1957, served during 1958 in sixty-nine countries and territories. Although slightly reduced in number, the experts were actually employed for longer periods. The number of fellowships increased from 782 in 1957 to 856 in 1958. Expenditure on equipment and supplies showed a decline from $715,356 in 1957 to $411,582 in 1958. The percentage ratio of administrative and operational costs to total operations declined from 14.4 in 1957 to 13.2 in 1958. A sum of $140,000 originally allocated for administrative and operational services costs was saved and reprogrammed into field project activities.

The United Nations continued to administer the technical assistance field programmes of ITU and WMO.

A more detailed account of the 1958 technical assistance programmes will be found in the annual report of TAB for 1958 on the Expanded Programme and in the Secretary-General's report to the twenty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council on the regular programme. References to technical assistance projects will also be found in other sections of the present report.

3. Technical assistance in public administration

The proposal that well-qualified persons might be recruited on an international basis to enter the service of Governments of Member States on a temporary basis to perform duties of an executive or operational character was first discussed in detail in the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fourth session in July 1957, and the Secretary-General was then asked to consult with Governments on that proposal. The Council, at its twenty-sixth session, had before it a report of the Sec-

retary-General, prepared in the light of the consultations with the Governments of Member States and the specialized agencies, which outlined a definite plan of action on a limited and experimental basis. In resolution 681 (XXVI) adopted on 16 July 1958, the Council recommended to the General Assembly that it take action along the lines proposed.

In resolution 1256 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to supplement the existing technical assistance programmes with a view to assisting Governments participating in these programmes, at their request, to secure on a temporary basis the services of well-qualified persons to perform duties of an executive or operational character as might be defined by these Governments and as servants of such Governments. It was to be understood that such duties should normally include the training of nationals to assume as early as possible the responsibilities temporarily assigned to these internationally recruited experts. The Secretary-General was further authorized to assist the interested Governments, as necessary, to meet the expenses which the employment of these experts would involve. The Assembly decided that any Government requesting such assistance should contribute toward the total cost of employment of each expert an amount not less than the total emoluments of one of its nationals performing similar duties. The Assembly further authorized the Secretary-General to negotiate agreements defining the relationship to be established between the United Nations, the experts and the Governments concerned and recommended that, whenever requests for assistance fell within the competence of a specialized agency, no action would be taken without prior consultation and agreement with the agency. The Assembly decided that this assistance would be provided on a modest scale and on an experimental basis, using the existing machinery of the United Nations Secretariat and without any increase in administrative costs.

Within the first six months after the action taken by the General Assembly, more than ninety requests for this type of assistance had been received from some thirty-five Governments. All requests have been given the most serious consideration and in many cases clarification has been sought as to the precise nature of the post and the duties which the expert would be called upon to discharge. The greatest care is being exercised in the recruitment of well-qualified persons. The Secretary-General is happy to report that already a number of experts have taken up their tasks and that recruitment is proceeding.

C. THE SPECIAL FUND

Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958, the Special Fund came into existence on 1 January 1959 (see part A, section 2 (*a*) above), and in the months which followed the Governing Council held its first two sessions, in January and May respectively.

Funds estimated to be available for the operations of the Special Fund in 1959 amount to approximately $26 million. The Governing Council noted that, in order to reach the goal of $100 million set by the General Assembly for the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance combined, Government pledges, on the average, should be three times the amount previously subscribed for the latter programme alone. The Governing Council shared the Managing Director's hope that Government contributions to the Special Fund would be substantially increased.

At the start of the Special Fund's operations, the Managing Director formulated in broad outlines the initial policy of the Fund with regard to the main types of projects to which priority should be given. Thus, major emphasis would be put on projects which would demonstrate the wealth-producing potential of unsurveyed natural resources in the less developed countries, on training and research institutes and on surveys of limited cost which would lead to early investment. An appropriate balance should be maintained among these main types of projects, and the projects should be well distributed geographically. Moreover, some prominence would be given to pre-investment surveys which might take the form of preliminary engineering or feasibility reports. These main lines of policy were generally approved by the Governing Council.

Up to April 1959, seventy-five requests had been formally communicated by Governments to the Special Fund, aggregating $81,081,000. Preliminary information had also been received about a further fifty-three requests. In view of the Fund's limited resources, it was found necessary to draw a line, at least initially, between the types of projects which Governments should be expected to finance themselves and those meriting the Special Fund's support. Accordingly, certain principles were adopted for the selection of projects, in particular with respect to projects in the fields of education, geology and evaluation surveys.

In preparing his first programme, the Managing Director sought the advice of the Consultative Board established under General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII). In view of the time factor involved, it was decided simply to put forward all the sound projects which were ready at the end of March 1959, that is, projects that had been adequately presented and evaluated. This programme, subsequently accepted by the Governing Council, consisted of thirteen projects, entailing a proposed expenditure of $7,550,000, as follows:

	US dollars
Argentina:	
Electric power survey	250,000
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua:	
Central American Research Institute for Industry	900,000
Ghana:	
Survey of Volta River flood plain	305,000
Greece:	
Pilot project in groundwater development	245,000
Guinea:	
General development survey	400,000
India:	
Industrial instructors' training institute	860,000
Israel:	
Pilot project in watershed management	320,000
Poland:	
National centre for training supervisory personnel in industry	700,000
Thailand:	
Investigation of the silting conditions in the Bangkok port channel	600,000

	US dollars
Turkey:	
Middle East Technical University	1,500,000
United Arab Republic:	
Pilot project for drainage of irrigated land	300,000
United Arab Republic:	
Soil survey from aerial photographs	265,000
Yugoslavia:	
Training of vocational instructors	905,000
TOTAL	7,550,000

In preparing this first series of projects for submission to the Governing Council, the Managing Director had obtained the co-operation of the United Nations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the specialized agencies concerned. In order to facilitate the preparation and dispatch of requests, he had made arrangements with the Executive Chairman of TAB and the Governments concerned to provide that where countries are served by a resident representative of TAB, this official should normally be the channel of communication between the Government and the headquarters of the Special Fund.

As far as the execution of these projects is concerned, the Governing Council took note of the Managing Director's intention to conclude basic agreements with each Government to cover all projects in respect to which that Government is assisted, and to negotiate similar basic agreements with each executing agency.

The Governing Council also noted that the estimates of costs likely to be incurred by the Special Fund for each of the recommended projects were to be considered as maximum commitments by the Fund. The Managing Director not having recommended an allowance for contingencies for any of the proposed projects, the Governing Council authorized him, at his request, to increase the allocation to any project by up to 15 per cent, if in his opinion this was necessary to meet unforeseen contingencies.

With regard to the estimates of costs likely to be incurred by the executing agencies, the Governing Council expressed the hope that, in accordance with resolution 1240 (XIII), the specialized agencies would make every effort to keep real expenditures below the level of estimates submitted to it.

In addition to the matters referred to above, the Governing Council adopted its rules of procedure, for which a draft had been prepared by the Managing Director. It also considered the draft provisional financial regulations prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Managing Director, in which were incorporated certain modifications suggested in the course of a review by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The provisional financial regulations were adopted as amended during the debates, subject to review in the light of experience at a subsequent session of the Governing Council.

Finally, the Governing Council approved the administrative budget estimates for the year 1959 prepared by the Managing Director, which had been submitted to the Council together with the comments thereon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

D. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

During 1959, over 55 million children and expectant nursing mothers are expected to benefit from the principal large-scale disease control campaigns and supplementary feeding programmes assisted by UNICEF. This compares with over 50 million aided in 1958. Currently, UNICEF is aiding 365 projects in 105 countries and territories and three inter-regional projects.

In 1958, UNICEF income from all sources amounted to the equivalent of approximately $23 million. This constituted an increase of almost $2.3 million over 1957, resulting from an increase in Government contributions of approximately $2.1 million, and an increase in other income of approximately $200,000. The rise in Government contributions in 1958 was accounted for by an increase of $1 million from the largest donor, the United States, and increases totalling $1.1 million from Governments other than the United States. The number of Governments contributing to UNICEF in 1958 was eighty-seven, as compared to eighty in 1957. Contributions from Governments constituted 87 per cent of the total income of UNICEF.

Allocations in 1958 totalled $22.6 million. For the period 1956-1958, annual allocations averaged $23 million; for the period 1951-1955, annual allocations averaged $16.2 million. It is possible that allocations to be recommended to the Board in 1959 might exceed the income of 1959 by several million dollars. This would be made possible by drawing on the unallocated resources of UNICEF at the beginning of 1959 and, if necessary, by anticipating income in the final quarter following the last Executive Board session of the year in September.

For 1958, the United States contribution was $11 million, subject to the condition that it would not exceed 52.5 per cent of total Government contributions. For 1959, the same amount was pledged, but the matching ratio was reduced to 50 per cent. By the middle of 1959, it appeared that there might not be a sufficient increase in contributions from Governments other than the United States Government to draw the full amount pledged by the United States. The Executive Director of UNICEF, therefore, began requesting Governments to consider making supplementary contributions for 1959.

At the March 1959 session of the Executive Board, the Executive Director called attention to the disproportion between the 55 million children and mothers directly benefiting from UNICEF-aided projects and the 550 million children in the countries receiving UNICEF aid. Moreover, he pointed out that the child population in these countries is expected to increase by 12 per cent over the next five years. In addition to the need to improve the present level of services for children, the rapid increase in child population would require an additional substantial effort to provide the larger scale of services necessary.

Allocations for basic maternal and child welfare services in 1958 totalled $5.5 million, or about 30 per cent of programme allocations. Continued emphasis was placed upon improving the quality of the services, as well as increasing the number of beneficiaries, particularly through the training and supervision of staff. Allocations for child nutrition in 1958 (including milk distribution, food conservation and the promotion of practical nutrition activities in villages, such as school

gardens, poultry and small animal raising, and fish culture) totalled $2.3 million, or about 12 per cent of total programme allocations. An increase in requests for allocations in both basic maternal and child welfare services and child nutrition is foreseen over the next several years, so that by 1962 they would total in the neighbourhood of $14.5 million.

There was an increasing recognition in the UNICEF Executive Board of the importance of aid to encourage the training of national staff at all levels. Also stressed was the permanent value of strengthening local channels which can provide education—especially of mothers—in child care, nutrition, and disease prevention and control. These include maternal and child health centres (integrated wherever possible into general health services); school health and nutrition programmes; agricultural and home economics extension services; and community development programmes. In March 1959, the UNICEF Executive Board approved UNICEF aid to improve primary education through teacher training in subjects related to fields in which UNICEF was already giving assistance, such as health, nutrition, hygiene and home economics. The Board also approved, in principle, UNICEF aid for social services for children, especially for those needing some form of care outside their own homes; the aid, mainly through the training of national staff, would enable the improvement of the quality of care in existing children's residential institutions and would encourage alternative forms of care, such as day-care centres, foster family placement, and group homes.

At the same time, UNICEF continued its aid for large-scale campaigns against diseases largely affecting children: malaria, tuberculosis, yaws, trachoma and leprosy. It was clear to the Board that while the long-range goal was to encourage the development of permanent services reaching people at the local level, it was necessary to clear away major endemic diseases before permanent services could function effectively. The largest financial effort continued to be for malaria campaigns for which UNICEF in 1958 allocated $8.7 million, or 47 per cent of all programme allocations. At its session in September 1959, when the UNICEF Board reviews the forecast of allocations in the light of anticipated resources, it will also review its financial participation in malaria campaigns on the basis of progress reports from the Director-General of WHO and the Executive Director of UNICEF.

Methods for co-ordination between UNICEF and the agencies upon which it depends for technical guidance continued to be strengthened. While detailed procedures had been in effect between UNICEF and WHO for some years in the health field, the extension of UNICEF aid to other fields has led to the development of a closer co-ordination with FAO and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, and to the beginnings of a closer relationship with UNESCO. Also during the period under review new initiatives were taken on the part of UNICEF in developing a greater degree of practical co-operation with non-governmental organizations.

E. WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

At the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, ten Member States sponsored a draft resolution whereby the Assembly, emphasizing "the need to make a further world-wide effort to help resolve the world refugee problem", would: (1) urge Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to co-operate, in accordance with the national wishes and needs of each country and from a humanitarian point of view, in promoting a World Refugee Year as a practical means of securing increased assistance for refugees throughout the world; and (2) request the Secretary-General to take such steps as he might think fit to assist in the promotion of such a World Refugee Year. This draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December 1958, by a vote of 59 to 9 with 7 abstentions (resolution 1285 (XIII)).

The aims of the World Refugee Year, in the language of the resolution, are: (1) to focus interest on the refugee problem; (2) to encourage additional financial contributions from Governments, voluntary agencies and the general public; and (3) to encourage additional opportunities for permanent refugee solutions through voluntary repatriation, resettlement or integration, on a purely humanitarian basis.

During the debates on the draft resolution in the Third Committee, it was made clear that, in the minds of the sponsors, the scheme was to be primarily a series of national efforts, the role of the United Nations being to co-ordinate such efforts and to supply information, particularly on outstanding and urgent refugee problems, but without the creation of any large new administrative superstructure; nor was there to be a new United Nations central fund for contributions.

As a first step in carrying out his new responsibility, the Secretary-General designated a member of his Executive Office to serve as his Special Representative for the World Refugee Year. A small staff was assembled, composed of officials from within the United Nations family, primarily from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees and from the United Nations Office of Public Information. Offices were established in Geneva and in New York.

As at June 1959 when, according to the resolution, the World Refugee Year was to begin, fifty-four Governments had indicated their definite intention to make some special effort to participate in this endeavour. It may be anticipated that within the next few weeks other Governments, who are now known to be favourably considering the matter, will also indicate their intention to participate. In addition, international non-governmental organizations concerned with refugees have joined in an International Committee for the World Refugee Year, with headquarters in Geneva. The Committee plans to support efforts in the various countries involved. In many countries, national committees have been formed, often headed by the Chief of State, grouping in various ways officials, voluntary agencies and private persons. In all participating countries, Governments are giving their support to national committees or in the absence of such committees, are taking direct action. The types of action that will probably be taken include: campaigns of public information, the ratification of the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees, additional financial contributions from Governments and private organizations or persons, and the liberalization of immigration legislation. While it is too much to expect that a one-year effort, however successful, could solve all of the outstanding refugee problems in the world today, it is quite clear that it could solve many of them,

and it is reasonable to hope that the greater public understanding which the World Refugee Year will induce will contribute to the ultimate solution of many others.

F. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1284 (XIII), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has increased its legal protection activities. The programme of the United Nations Refugee Fund for permanent solutions and emergency aid which came to an end on 31 December 1958 has been replaced by the High Commissioner's programme for which a minimum target of $4.7 million and a maximum target of $6 million were set for 1959. On the occasion of the World Refugee Year, an over-all target of $12 million has been set for 1960, including a regular target of $4.7 million and a special World Refugee Year target of $7.3 million (see part E above). The two priority programmes of the High Commissioner continue to be the Camp Clearance Programme and the Far Eastern Programme. By June 1959, the Hungarian Refugee Programme, which had been an important preoccupation since 1956, had almost reached its final solution.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1286 (XIII), the High Commissioner has continued his action on behalf of refugees in Tunisia and has undertaken similar action in Morocco, in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies. The number of refugees in receipt of emergency relief in both countries had risen to 180,000 by the beginning of 1959.

(*a*) International protection

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1284 (XIII) of 5 December 1958, the Office of the High Commissioner has increased its protection activities. The Office continues to promote measures for the improvement of the legal position of refugees and to encourage Governments to conclude or to accede to international conventions for the benefit of refugees.

During 1958, approximately 41,000 persons were recognized as refugees within the mandate of the High Commissioner in the following countries where procedures have been established, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, for determining eligibility: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

There have been no further accessions to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. However, steps are being taken by a number of Governments with a view to ratifying or acceding to that Convention, and it is expected that further countries will take similar steps during the World Refugee Year.

The Governments of France, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom have ratified, and the Government of Morocco has acceded to, the Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen. The entry into force of this Agreement, which was adopted by an inter-governmental conference at The Hague in November 1957, is subject to ratification by the eight participating Governments. A number of Governments are already applying the principles of the Agreement in advance of its entry into force.

An agreement on the abolition of visas for refugees has been adopted by the Council of Europe. The Agreement will enter into force when it has been ratified by one more Government. The recommendation of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation to facilitate the movement of refugee workers between member countries, which was referred to in the previous report, was adopted in October 1958.

Other inter-governmental instruments indirectly affect the position of refugees in that they include one or more provisions for their benefit or a protocol containing such provisions. Further ratifications of, or accessions to, these instruments or their protocols have been made during the period under review. The most important instruments concerned are: the Universal Copyright Convention, the European Convention on Social and Medical Assistance, the European interim agreement on social security schemes relating to old age, invalidity and survivors, the European interim agreement on social security other than schemes for old age, and the European Convention on Extradition.

The Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons has been ratified by Israel, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, and ratification by France was authorized by an ordinance of December 1958. Denmark and Norway are already parties to this Convention which requires six ratifications for its entry into force.

The Office has continued to advise Governments on provisions to be included in national legislation for the benefit of refugees. Further progress has been made in this respect, particularly with regard to the right to work and to social security benefits which are of great importance for the successful completion of permanent solutions programmes put into effect in various countries.

In the exercise of its protection function, the Office fully concerns itself with the problem of indemnification of refugees who were former victims of Nazi persecution. The Office is doing everything in its power to speed up the solution of this problem.

Voluntary repatriation

The High Commissioner continues to try to remove obstacles in the path of voluntary repatriation. Refugees expressing the desire for repatriation are brought into contact with the authorities of their country of origin. The Governments of certain countries of resettlement have continued to defray travel costs for those new Hungarian refugees who wish to return to Hungary. In exceptional cases, the Office of the High Commissioner may cover the travel costs of refugees who return to their country of origin.

At the end of May 1959, a Hungarian Red Cross delegation visited the Federal Republic of Germany and interviewed Hungarian minors in order to ascertain whether they wished to be repatriated. Interviews took place in the presence of German Red Cross officials. In accordance with established procedure, an observer appointed by the High Commissioner was also present.

According to information received by the Office of the High Commissioner, approximately 4,200 refugees, including 2,380 new Hungarian refugees, returned to their country of origin during 1958.

Resettlement

Resettlement is still the most favoured solution to refugee problems. In co-operation with the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, the High Commissioner is striving for an increase in the proportion of refugees to be included in immigration programmes, and for the liberalization of admission criteria. Special efforts are being made to find increased immigration opportunities, particularly for refugees in countries where there is a large influx of new refugees and where prospects of local integration are limited.

Several overseas countries of immigration have agreed to admit refugee families including one handicapped refugee, and one country has included a special provision in its immigration legislation for the admission of tubercular refugees. Various European countries continue to admit for permanent settlement handicapped refugees who are too old or too sick to fend for themselves.

During the calendar year 1958, approximately 34,500 refugees within the mandate of the High Commissioner were resettled with the assistance of the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, the majority in Australia, Canada, Israel and the United States. A total of 1,657 were resettled in European countries.

It is hoped that on the occasion of the World Refugee Year many countries will provide additional opportunities for the admission of refugees.

(*b*) Achievements of the programme of the United Nations Refugee Fund

On 31 December 1958, the four-year programme of the United Nations Refugee Fund, authorized by General Assembly resolution 832 (IX) of 21 October 1954, came to its formal end.

During the years 1955-1958, some 62,000 refugees had benefited from UNREF, 28,650 of whom became firmly settled. As at 31 December 1958, the number of beneficiaries included 42,300 refugees assisted under permanent solutions projects, 1,400 difficult cases, 6,650 refugees of European origin resettled via Hong Kong under the Far Eastern operation, and 11,500 needy refugees who had received emergency aid. These numbers may be increased when the final results of certain projects are available.

As the UNREF programme developed, the emphasis was increasingly placed on assistance to the refugee camp population. On 1 January 1955, there were still nearly 85,000 refugees in camps. By 31 December 1958, their number had been reduced to 31,000, largely owing to the direct and indirect effects of the UNREF programme.

By 31 December 1958, thirty-one Governments had contributed some $14.5 million towards the $16 million target for voluntary Government contributions for the four-year period 1955-1958. Private contributions and other income amounted to some $2,850,000, making a total of $17,350,000.

By the same date, direct supporting contributions from within those countries of residence of refugees where the programmes are being implemented amounted to approximately $24 million bringing the total value of UNREF projects to over $41 million.

(*c*) Programmes for 1959 and subsequent years

In resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, the General Assembly had recognized the need to continue beyond 1958 international assistance to those refugees who had been unable to benefit from the UNREF programme and who could not be settled without help from the international community. It was clear from the Assembly debate that future refugee programmes should be more flexible in order to meet changing conditions, and that they should in principle be planned on a yearly basis. In resolution 1166 (XII), the Assembly further authorized the High Commissioner to appeal for the funds required for his programmes and to establish an emergency fund of $500,000. The General Assembly also provided for the replacement on 1 January 1959 of the former twenty-one-member UNREF Executive Committee by an Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme composed of representatives of twenty-five Governments.

In order to ensure continuity, the General Assembly requested the UNREF Executive Committee to exercise in 1958 some of the functions incumbent upon its successor. At its ninth (special) session, the Committee adopted a target of $4.7 million for programmes for 1959, recognizing at the same time that $6 million would be required to meet additional pressing needs of refugees.

The following allocations were made within the two targets:

	US dollars	
Camp Clearance Programme	3,300,000[a]	2,900,000[a]
Far Eastern Programme	680,000	550,000
Programme for non-settled refugees living outside camps	1,320,000	700,000
Emergency account for aid to individual cases	50,000	50,000
Programme for new refugees in Greece	240,000	100,000
Legal assistance	80,000	70,000
Contribution to the High Commissioner's administrative budget	330,000	330,000
Total	6,000,000	4,700,000

[a] Including a combination of $150,000 towards administrative expenditure.

Priority was given to the Camp Clearance Programme which was planned for the two-year period 1959-1960 in a total amount of $5.7 million, and to the Far Eastern Programme, which was planned for the three-year period 1959-1961 at a total cost to the High Commissioner of $1,650,000. The Executive Committee considered that this Programme should be completed at the earliest possible date within the three-year period.

By the end of May, some $3 million had been contributed by thirty-two Governments to the High Commissioner's programmes for 1959.

Some 5,300 refugees had been enabled to leave the camps during the first four months of 1959, making an estimated total of 25,500 refugees in camps at 30 April 1959, of whom 17,000 need assistance from the High Commissioner for their final settlement. Under the Far Eastern Operation, which is a joint responsibility of the High Commissioner and the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, some 700 persons had been resettled between 1 January and 30 May 1959, and funds were at that date available to move another 2,700 of the 8,000 refugees remaining in China.

At its meeting in June 1959, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme considered proposed targets and programmes for 1960. It was generally agreed that the full effect of fund-raising efforts of the World Refugee Year 1959-1960 would be felt only in 1960, and that this could result in the final solution of two outstanding refugee problems, those of the refugees in camps and of the refugees needing resettlement from mainland China. The Committee decided that on the occasion of the World Refugee Year the exceptional target of $12 million should be set for the High Commissioner's programmes, of which $4.7 million would represent the normal target and $7.3 million a special World Refugee Year target. Allocations were made within the over-all target to allow for the completion of the Camp Clearance Programme and the Far Eastern Operation, for a considerable expansion of the Programme for non-settled refugees—preferably those who are handicapped—living outside camps and for the continuation of the three other 1959 programmes, those for supplementary aid to needy refugees, for new refugees in Greece and for legal assistance to refugees. Provision was also made for special hardship cases.

(*d*) Special refugee problems

By 31 May 1959, less than 12,000 Hungarian refugees remained in Austria out of the total of 180,000 who had entered that country. Among the remainder some 5,000 wished to emigrate. In co-operation with the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration and the Council of Europe, resettlement opportunities had already been found for the majority of these refugees. For those wishing to remain in Austria, the High Commissioner drew up in 1957 a $3.5 million programme for permanent solutions, which by mid-1959 was benefiting a large proportion of the refugees still needing assistance for integration.

On 5 December 1958, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1286 (XIII) recommending the High Commissioner to continue his action on behalf of refugees in Tunisia and to undertake similar action in Morocco. After a study had been made of the needs of these refugees, the High Commissioner wrote to Governments at the beginning of February, supporting the appeal for relief supplies launched by the operating agency, the League of Red Cross Societies, and asking Governments to place funds at his disposal to enable the League to buy those basic relief items not donated. At the same time, he requested the League to accelerate its relief action in Morocco and Tunisia. Under this accelerated action, which began on 1 February 1959, the League plans to give every refugee not less than 1,600 calories a day. Thanks mainly to the generosity of Governments and Red Cross Societies, gifts in cash and kind valued at some $3.3 million had been made available to the League and the High Commissioner between 1 February and 31 May 1959. Regular distributions to 180,000 refugees are now taking place and the League has nearly reached the 1,600 calorie level. Despite generous contributions, cash on hand or promised will enable the present relief operation to be continued only till November 1959. Additional funds will therefore be urgently required.

Also during 1958, thanks to a further contribution of $700,000 by one Government, help was again given to refugees who left the Middle East following events at the end of 1956.

Pursuant to resolution 1167 (XII) of 26 November 1957, the High Commissioner lent his good offices to encourage arrangements for contributions for assistance to Chinese refugees in Hong Kong and addressed a letter to Governments in this connexion. The response to date has been disappointing.

G. QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

In its report to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination further studied the possibilities of concerted action by the interested members of the United Nations community in various fields. It showed that considerable progress towards concerted action had been made in regard to water resources utilization and development, and housing, building and planning; that preliminary steps towards this goal were being taken in the field of urbanization; and that a limited but close arrangement for concerted action existed between the United Nations and FAO in the case of the latter's Mediterranean Development Project. In the case of industrialization and productivity activities, it felt that an intensification of inter-agency consultations rather than actual concerted action was required. Finally, it found that, in the field of the effects of radiation resulting from the peaceful uses of atomic energy, there was need for intensified scientific and administrative co-operation in each of the disciplines involved.

The Committee also reviewed progress made in distributing and co-ordinating activities in the field of peaceful use of atomic energy and submitted to the Council a comprehensive survey on the subject, taking into account the new situation created by the establishment of IAEA.

The Committee reviewed the development of the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance and pointed out, *inter alia,* the serious problems which had arisen from the Programme's financial situation. Contacts were established in ACC between the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned.

Inter-agency consultations took place, and a number of working arrangements—involving not only headquarters staffs but also in some cases the staffs of the regional economic commissions—were reached on various subjects such as community development, commodity problems, statistics for social programmes, and preparations for the survey on the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences. Preliminary consultations were also held regarding co-operation among agencies in support of FAO's proposed "Free the World from Hunger" campaign.

In response to a suggestion by the Council, ACC set forth its views in considerable detail on the steps which international agencies and Governments might take to increase and improve publicity for international economic and social work.

Consultations were held in ACC on a number of administrative and financial questions, including questions relating to international salaries, the work of the Expert Committee on Post Adjustments, conditions of

service of short-term staff and of general service staff, social security matters, dependency definitions, travel policy matters, the survey of common grading standards which is being undertaken by the International Civil Service Advisory Board, contributions scales, inter-agency transfer policies, and certain questions raised by the Joint Panel of Auditors. Recommendations resulting from these consultations will be brought to the attention of the General Assembly.

In reviewing its machinery and procedures, ACC concluded that no basic change in its own structure was required, but that its Preparatory Committee should be strengthened, and that various steps should be taken to advance the preparation of the work for ACC sessions. It arranged for a thorough review of the present inter-agency machinery—technical committees, working groups, etc.—for programme co-ordination.

As part of the general review of the work of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, the Secretary-General is submitting to the Council at its twenty-eighth session a further note on streamlining the work of the United Nations. Passages of a similar nature are expected to be included in the annual reports of the specialized agencies to the Council.

H. FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME APPRAISAL

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 665 C (XXIV) of 1 August 1957 and 694 D (XXVI) of 31 July 1958, the Secretary-General has prepared a forward appraisal of United Nations programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields for the period 1959-1964. The appraisal has been issued in two volumes.

The first volume deals with the needs, opportunities, trends and possible further development of United Nations programmes in these fields. The economic and social needs of the under-developed countries and the rapid pace of population increase are stressed, while the opportunities for international action are reviewed with reference to the areas where such action might prove most fruitful. The appraisal then deals briefly with each of the principal fields in which the United Nations has been active and indicates in what directions the work might be usefully broadened or streamlined during the next five years with regard to both substantive and operational programmes.

The appraisal also indicates the principal trends in United Nations programmes: particular emphasis is being given to work in fields in which Governments have shown a willingness to be influenced by debate and mutual consideration; to work directly benefiting government administration; to fields such as economic and social planning where the role of government is crucial; to work where the utilization of international staff seems particularly appropriate; to the problems of new States; to the pin-pointing of specific problems ripe for concrete action; to direct advisory services to Governments; and to "action" as distinct from "general research". In many areas there is a tendency to integrate economic and social activities more closely, to make operations more effective by better supporting services and research, and information and research activities more productive by utilizing operational experience.

The appraisal concludes with a general indication of the changes in budgetary requirements which might be necessitated by the new programmes.

The second volume contains more detailed appraisals for each of the main areas of work upon which the general appraisal is based.

The Secretary-General has been in close touch with the Appraisals Committee, set up under Council resolution 694 D (XXVI), with regard to the arrangements to be made for the preparation of a consolidated report based on the appraisals of the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned. This report will be submitted to the Council in the summer of 1960.

Chapter III

QUESTIONS CONCERNING TRUSTEESHIP AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

A. TRUST TERRITORIES

1. Operation of the International Trusteeship System

The year under review has been an exceptionally important one in the history of the International Trusteeship System. Political and constitutional developments of great significance took place in several Trust Territories as a result of which the United Nations was called upon to take decisions having a direct bearing on their future status.

The Cameroons under French administration and Togoland under French administration sought and obtained from France a commitment that they would be granted independence in 1960, the former on 1 January and the latter at a date to be determined at a later stage. At the request of the French Government, the General Assembly decided that the Trusteeship Agreements for the two Trust Territories should be terminated on their attainment of independence. The future of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration also became a matter of urgency in view of the impending attainment of independence by the Federation of Nigeria of which the Trust Territory had for many years been administered as an integral part. In agreement with the United Kingdom Government, the General Assembly decided that the people concerned should be consulted as to their future through plebiscites organized under United Nations supervision. Finally, the progress achieved by Western Samoa led the Trusteeship Council to dispatch a separate Visiting Mission to the Territory in the spring of 1959 with the special task of examining, in consultation with the Administering Authority, the extent to which the objectives of trusteeship had been achieved by the Territory and the further steps necessary for their attainment. Thus, counting Somaliland under Italian administration, whose destiny as an independent State was decided earlier, five Trust Territories are now in sight of achieving the objectives of the International Trusteeship System.

The Trusteeship Council met in June, July and August 1958 for its twenty-second session, again in October and November for its eighth and ninth special sessions and in January, February and March 1959 for its twenty-third session. The twenty-fourth session, begun on 2 June 1959, is now under way. In addition to considering the future of the five Trust Territories mentioned above, the Council continued its review of conditions in Trust Territories on the basis of the annual reports of the Administering Authorities and, when applicable, of petitions and reports of visiting missions. It also made arrangements for the dispatch of two visiting missions to the Trust Territories in the Pacific and gave attention to a number of general questions, such as the dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories and the offer of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories.

The General Assembly undertook its annual review of the operation of the Trusteeship System at its thirteenth session during which, as already mentioned, it took important decisions on the future of Togoland under French administration and the Cameroons under French administration and the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration. It also gave further attention to two urgent problems confronting Somaliland, namely, its economic future and the delimitation of its frontier with Ethiopia. In addition, the General Assembly examined a number of questions of a more general character. While noting that five Trust Territories were expected to achieve the objectives of the Trusteeship System in 1960, it invited the Administering Authorities concerned to formulate, in respect of the remaining Trust Territories, early successive intermediate targets and dates in the fields of their political, economic, social and educational development so as to create, as soon as possible, the pre-conditions for their attainment of self-government or independence. It sought to improve the programme of United Nations scholarships for students from Trust Territories by requesting Member States offering scholarships to take into account, whenever possible, the need to provide travel funds to prospective students and by requesting the Secretary-General to give such assistance as was possible and as might be sought by the Member States concerned and by the applicants. As regards the dissemination of information on the United Nations and on the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories, the General Assembly considered that that task could be substantially facilitated by the establishment of United Nations information centres in or near the Trust Territories and requested the Secretary-General and the Trusteeship Council to give attention to this question.

A brief account of conditions in the Trust Territories together with the more important decisions taken by the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly on the subject is contained in section 2 below.

2. Conditions in the Trust Territories

(a) Trust Territories in West Africa

Togoland under French administration

The year 1958 constituted a turning point in the evolution of Togoland under French administration. The elections of 27 April, which were held under United Nations supervision, resulted in a landslide victory for the then opposition party, the Comité de l'unité togolaise over the government parties, the Parti togolais du progrès and the Union des chefs et des populations du Nord. Reporting on the organization, conduct and results of the elections, the United Nations Commissioner, Mr. Max H. Dorsinville, stated that despite certain difficulties which had arisen in connexion with the election operations, particularly in the preparation of electoral lists and the election campaign, there was absolutely no doubt in his mind that the general outcome of the elections faithfully reflected the wishes of the people of Togoland as to their choice of representatives in the Chamber of Deputies and that the new Chamber was truly entitled to speak for them.

After the elections, the leader of the new majority party, Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, replaced Mr. Nicolas Grunitzky as Prime Minister. At the request of the Chamber of Deputies, the new Government began negotiations in September with the representatives of the French Government regarding the future status of the Territory. During these negotiations, it was agreed that Togoland should become independent at the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and that the General Assembly should be asked to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement in 1960. Agreement was also reached on the essential modifications to be made in the Statute of Togoland in order to achieve the final stage in the development of the Territory's institutions before independence.

The future of the Territory was examined, in the light of these events, by the Trusteeship Council at its eighth special session. By resolution 1921 (S-VIII) of 17 October 1958, the Council took note of Togoland's choice of independence upon the expiration of trusteeship and recommended that the General Assembly take a decision concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in 1960.

The question was then considered by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session. As a result of its examination, in which the Prime Minister of Togoland took part as a member of the French delegation, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1253 (XIII) of 14 November 1958 in which it noted that the French and Togolese Governments had decided, by mutual agreement, that Togoland should attain independence in 1960, in accordance with the wishes of the Chamber of Deputies of Togoland. It congratulated France and the authorities and people of Togoland on their achievements in Togoland, which had enabled the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System to be attained, and resolved accordingly, in agreement with the Administering Authority, that on the day which would be agreed upon by the Government of France and the Government of Togoland, and on which the Republic of Togoland became independent in 1960, the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory should cease to be in force, in accordance with Article 76 b of the Charter of the United Nations.

In resolution 1254 (XIII), also adopted on 14 November 1958, the General Assembly, noting the undertaking given by the representative of France that the Administering Authority would transmit and facilitate the requests of the Government of Togoland for United Nations assistance through normal procedures, invited the Secretary-General, the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to any requests for assistance concerning Togoland, submitted through the Administering Authority.

Following the adoption of this resolution, the Government of Togoland submitted to the Secretary-General through the Administering Authority requests for three experts to be sent to the Territory for preliminary study in their respective fields: fiscal and financial questions, economic questions, and public administration. Measures are being taken by the Secretary-General to implement these requests.

Cameroons under French administration

Important events took place in the Cameroons under French administration in 1958 which led its elected institutions to the point of notifying the United Nations through and with the agreement of the Administering Authority, of the Territory's desire to become independent on 1 January 1960 and to have the Trusteeship Agreement terminated on that date. At its ninth special session, in October 1958, having been informed that the French Government intended to request the General Assembly to take a decision concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Cameroons under French administration on its attainment of independence on 1 January 1960, the Trusteeship Council, by resolution 1924 (S-IX) of 7 November 1958, instructed its Visiting Mission which was to visit the Territory in November and December 1958 to set forth its views as to the determination of the future of the Territory.

In its report, the Visiting Mission concluded that the request that the Territory should become independent on 1 January 1960, which had been approved in the Legislative Assembly of the Cameroons by a large majority, was also supported by the great majority of the population. It therefore considered that it was not necessary to consult the population on this subject before the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. Likewise, the Mission believed that the request for the reunification of the two Cameroons had the support of the people as a whole and that it would not be necessary to consult them on the matter. With regard to certain requests it had received in the Territory for the dissolution of the present Legislative Assembly and the holding of new elections before independence, the Mission was of the opinion that on the whole the Legislative Assembly was representative in character and saw no reason why fresh legislative elections should be a pre-condition of the attainment of independence. Nevertheless, bearing in mind the circumstances in which the elections of 23 December 1956 had taken place in the Sanaga-Maritime region, the Mission came to the conclusion that it would be desirable to rectify as soon as possible the situation in that region by means of by-elections.

The Mission also drew attention to the necessity for national reconciliation which arose from the long series of events since 1955, which saw the dissolution of the Union des populations du Cameroun, the arrest and prosecution of many of its followers, the resurgence of

the movement in an attempt at organized rebellion and the military operation aimed at suppressing it. Having noted that the movement of rebellion had virtually been brought to an end and that there was now among the weary population a general desire for national reconciliation, the Mission expressed its conviction that a new amnesty measure, as broad as possible and as early as possible, would be an act of great wisdom.

At its twenty-third session, the Council examined the future of the Cameroons under French administration in the light of the report of the Visiting Mission and, by resolution 1925 (XXIII) of 17 February 1959, recommended that the General Assembly take a decision to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement upon the attainment of independence on 1 January 1960.

The question was finally examined by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session in February and March 1959. During its discussions, the Fourth Committee heard the Prime Minister of the Cameroons and the President of the Legislative Assembly of the Cameroons who participated in its work as members of the French delegation, as well as a total of twenty-seven petitioners representing various political groups and organizations in the Trust Territory. The Prime Minister of the Cameroons informed the Committee that an amnesty law had been adopted by the Legislative Assembly on 14 February 1959 and was being put into effect on the widest possible basis and with the least possible delay. He also stated that his Government had decided to hold by-elections on 12 April 1959 to fill the four seats in the Legislative Assembly allocated to the Sanaga-Maritime area as well as two vacant seats in the Mbouda sub-division, and that there would be general elections after independence since such elections would then be necessary and useful in order to settle various constitutional and other questions. The Committee was further assured by the representative of the Administering Authority that, when the Territory became independent on 1 January 1960, his Government would sponsor the application that would thereupon be made by the Government of the Cameroons to be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

In conclusion, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1349 (XIII) of 13 March 1959 in which it resolved, in agreement with the Administering Authority, that on 1 January 1960, when the Cameroons under French administration became independent, the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory should cease to be in force in accordance with Article 76 b of the United Nations Charter. The General Assembly also expressed its confidence that, at the earliest possible date after the attainment of independence on 1 January 1960, elections would be held for the formation of a new assembly which should take decisions regarding the establishment, in their final form, of the institutions of the free and independent Cameroons, and recommended that, upon the attainment of independence on 1 January 1960, the Cameroons under French administration should be admitted to membership in the United Nations according to Article 4 of the Charter.

Cameroons under United Kingdom administration

The question of the future of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration was raised at the twenty-second session of the Trusteeship Council. At that session, the United Kingdom Government pointed out that when it relinquished its power of administration in the Federation of Nigeria it would no longer find it possible, in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement, to administer the Cameroons as part of Nigeria and that it was therefore necessary to consider what arrangements should then be made for the administration of the Trust Territory. On the suggestion of that Government, the Council instructed its 1958 Visiting Mission, which was to visit the Territory in October and November, to set forth its views on the method of consultation to be adopted when the time came for the people of the Territory to express their wishes concerning their future.

In its report, the Visiting Mission expressed the opinion that because the history and development of the northern and southern parts of the Territory had taken distinctly different courses, the wishes of the two groups of peoples should be determined separately. With regard to the Northern Cameroons, the Mission believed it to be manifestly the opinion of the population as a whole, as far as it could be expressed at present and in the foreseeable future, that they should become permanently a part of the Northern Region of the Federation of Nigeria, when the latter attained independence on 1 October 1959. Accordingly, it recommended that, if the General Assembly accepted such a union as the basis for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, no further consultation need be held.

In the Southern Cameroons, the Mission found opinion to be divided between two contrary points of view about the future. On the one hand, the Kamerun National Congress and the Kamerun People's Party and their followers held the opinion that the Southern Cameroons should become, on 1 October 1960, a self-governing region in the independent Federation of Nigeria, remaining under trusteeship until that date. On the other hand, the Kamerun National Democratic Party and its followers called for the immediate separation of the Southern Cameroons from Nigeria, with a view to union with an independent French Cameroons, the Trusteeship Agreement being continued until then. The division between those two approaches was so marked that the Mission came to a preliminary conclusion that only the people of the Southern Cameroons, consulted by means of universal suffrage, could determine where the majority lay.

The elections to the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly which took place on 24 January 1959, between the Mission's visit and the completion of its report, resulted however in a narrow victory of the Kamerun National Democratic Party (fourteen seats) over the Kamerun National Congress—Kamerun People's Party alliance (twelve seats). The Mission considered that this result could not be regarded as decisive for the future of the Southern Cameroons. If general agreement on the question were to develop in the newly-elected House of Assembly, the Mission believed that a formal popular consultation might prove unnecessary. If not, then it might be only through a consultation, probably a plebiscite, that it would be possible to resolve the basic issues. In that event, the Mission considered that the conditions for such a consultation, including its timing and the question or questions to be put to the people, would have to be determined by the General Assembly and the Administering Authority, in consultation and as far as possible in agreement with the political parties in the Southern Cameroons.

The report of the Visiting Mission was first examined by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-third session.

After being informed by the representative of the Administering Authority that no general agreement as to the future of the Southern Cameroons had emerged in the newly-elected House of Assembly, the Council decided, by resolution 1926 (XXIII) of 18 February 1959, to transmit to the Assembly the report of the Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authority in order that the Assembly might take such action as it deemed appropriate, in accordance with Article 76 b of the United Nations Charter.

The question was then taken up by the General Assembly at its resumed thirteenth session. At the conclusion of its discussions, in which the Prime Minister of the Southern Cameroons, the leader of the Opposition in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly and the Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs in the Government of the Northern Region of Nigeria participated as members of the United Kingdom delegation, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1350 (XIII) of 13 March 1959, in which it recommended that the Administering Authority take steps to organize, under United Nations supervision, separate plebiscites in the Northern and Southern Cameroons in order to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants concerning their future. With regard to the plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons, the General Assembly recommended that it should take place about the middle of November 1959 and that the people should be asked whether they wished the Northern Cameroons to be part of the Northern Region of Nigeria, when the Federation of Nigeria became independent, or whether they were in favour of deciding the future of the Northern Cameroons at a later date. The Assembly also recommended that the plebiscite should be conducted on the basis of the electoral register then being compiled for the elections to the Federal House of Representatives. With regard to the plebiscite in the Southern Cameroons, the General Assembly recommended that it should be conducted during the next dry season between the beginning of December 1959 and the end of April 1960, but took no decisions concerning the alternatives to be put to the voters and the qualifications for voting. It decided to consider these two questions at its fourteenth session and expressed the hope that all concerned in the Territory would endeavour to reach agreement on the subject before the opening of that session. Finally, the General Assembly decided to appoint a United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, who should exercise on behalf of the Assembly all the necessary powers and functions of supervision, and requested him to submit to the Trusteeship Council, for its consideration and transmission to the Assembly, a report in two parts on the organization, conduct and results of the plebiscites, the first part dealing with the plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons to be submitted in time for transmission to the General Assembly before the end of its fourteenth session.

(*b*) Trust Territories in East Africa

Somaliland under Italian administration

The Trusteeship Council reviewed conditions in Somaliland under Italian administration at its twenty-second session. While noting the continued progress achieved in the development of political, economic, social and educational institutions, the Council showed some concern over three questions which, in view of the fact that the Territory would attain independence on 2 December 1960, became increasingly urgent.

The first of these questions was the delimitation of the frontier with Ethiopia. In this connexion, the General Assembly had expressed the opinion, in its resolution 1213 (XII) of 14 December 1957, that a final settlement could be achieved most expeditiously by a procedure of arbitration and had recommended that the Governments of Ethiopia and Italy should establish, if possible within three months, an arbitration tribunal—consisting of three jurists, one to be appointed by Ethiopia, one by Italy and one by agreement between the jurists so appointed or, failing agreement between them, by His Majesty the King of Norway—to delimit the frontier in accordance with terms of reference to be agreed upon between the two Governments, with the assistance of an independent person to be appointed by agreement between them. The Council noted with concern the slow progress in solving this problem. It expressed the hope that the third member of the arbitration tribunal called for in General Assembly resolution 1213 (XII) would soon be appointed and urged the parties concerned to do their utmost to establish the terms of reference for the tribunal in order that substantial progress might be reported at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly. When the General Assembly took up the question at its thirteenth session, the arbitration tribunal had been constituted, but no agreement had been reached on the terms of reference or on the appointment of an independent person provided for in resolution 1213 (XII). By resolution 1345 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, the General Assembly, noting this delay with regret, urged the parties once again to intensify their efforts to implement the terms of resolution 1213 (XII) and recommended that the two Governments should agree on the choice of an independent person within three months or, failing such agreement, invite His Majesty the King of Norway to nominate such a person.[1]

The second question was the election of a new Legislative Assembly. The Council had been informed in 1957 that general elections would be held in the second half of 1958 for a new Legislative Assembly, leading to the establishment by the end of the year of the four basic institutions of a sovereign State: a Constitution, a Head of State, a Government and a Parliament. At its twenty-second session, however, the Council was informed that the scheduled elections had been postponed owing to certain difficulties relating to organizational matters. It recommended that new elections should be held not later than the end of March 1959 and that, should a system of electoral registration prove impracticable, an electoral law insuring the free election of a Legislative Assembly should be considered with the utmost expedition, in order to permit the preparation of the constitutional framework well in advance of 2 December 1960. Subsequently, in its report covering the year ended 31 March 1959, the United Nations Advisory Council stated that general elections had taken place in the Territory from 4 to 8 March 1959 and that the technical electoral operations had been well prepared and organized. This report will be examined, together with the annual report of the Administering Authority for the year 1958, by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-fourth session.

The third question concerned the economic and financial situation of the Territory. The Council noted that,

[1] Mr. Trygve Lie was subsequently nominated by His Majesty the King of Norway.

while the recent trends in the economic development of the Territory were encouraging, it was estimated that the Territory would have an over-all budgetary deficit of about $5 million in the first years of its independence and that it would continue to require external financial assistance for a period after independence if it was to avoid substantial reductions in the public services and the economic development plans. The Council requested the authorities of the Special Fund of the United Nations to consider, at the appropriate time, giving assistance in respect of some of the projects of the Territory. It also suggested that the Administering Authority formulate proposals, in consultation with the relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations, regarding assistance from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Bearing in mind that it would be the responsibility of the Government of Somalia to estimate its own needs after independence and how best they could be met, the Council welcomed the information from the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia that they were continuing, in close consultation, to explore possible sources of financial aid for the Territory after 1960. Finally, it noted with satisfaction that certain Members of the United Nations had already offered to furnish technical or financial assistance to the Territory after it achieved independence, and expressed the hope that, as a result of further consultations, the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia would be able to achieve a solution to the problem of the Territory's future financial and technical assistance needs. The General Assembly, at its thirteenth session, also gave special attention to this problem and, in resolution 1278 (XIII) of 5 December 1958, expressed the hope that at the appropriate time the authorities of the Special Fund, the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies concerned and the Technical Assistance Board would give sympathetic consideration to the requests for assistance made on behalf of the Government of Somalia, taking into account the needs of the country and the principles of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Tanganyika

Tanganyika, the largest and most populated of the Trust Territories, underwent significant political changes during the year under review. In particular, elections were held for the first time to fill thirty representative seats on the Legislative Assembly. These elections, which were held in two stages in September 1958 and February 1959, took place on a restricted franchise in which all electors were required to vote for one African, one Asian and one European candidate in each constituency. Candidates endorsed by the Tanganyika African National Union won almost all the seats. The Trusteeship Council at its twenty-third session noted with satisfaction the smooth and expeditious conduct of the elections.

While the stated objective of the Administering Authority is to establish an integral society with non-racial institutions of government, a system of multiracial representation prevails at present in the central legislature and in many other bodies, whereby the three main racial groups have parity of representation irrespective of their numerical strength. In this connexion, an important statement of policy was made by the Governor of Tanganyika at the opening of the Legislative Council on 14 October 1958. The Governor declared that in view of the fact that Africans were and would remain an overwhelming majority of the population of Tanganyika, African participation, both in the legislative and executive branches of government should steadily increase, that it had never been intended to make parity a permanent feature of the Tanganyika scene, that the fact that the legislature and the government of a self-governing Tanganyika were likely to be predominantly African should in no way affect the security of the rights and interests of the minority communities, and that there was complete agreement on this matter among the responsible leaders of major political parties. This statement of policy was warmly welcomed throughout the Territory. The president of the Tanganyika African National Union, who is also chairman of the Tanganyika Elected Members Organization of the Legislative Council, remarked that the statement, which had been awaited for a long time, removed the fears of the Africans, who would take the necessary responsible attitude that was expected of them.

At its twenty-third session, the Council noted with satisfaction the statement of the Governor of Tanganyika. It expressed its confidence that the existing harmonious relations between the various sections of the population on the one hand, and the Government of Tanganyika and the Territory's political parties on the other hand, would continue to grow and develop. In the Council's view, harmony of purpose and interest among all parties concerned constituted the foundation of a Tanganyikan nation in which inhabitants of all races, who had made Tanganyika their home, would enjoy equal rights and privileges and have equal opportunities. With regard to the particular question of representation in the Legislative Council, the Trusteeship Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would give early consideration to the adoption of measures for progressively decreasing official and nominated representation in the legislature and transforming the Legislative Council into a completely elected body. Noting that the Post-Elections Committee which the Administering Authority intended to appoint in March 1959 would be asked to review the parity system which had been the object of widespread criticism in the Territory, the Council also recalled its previously expressed hope that the African representation would be substantially increased.

In the economic field, the Council considered that the increase of the Territory's gross domestic product in recent years was evidence of continuing improvement in the economic conditions of the Territory. The Council was, however, of the opinion that much remained to be done to ensure adequate participation of the African population in the economic life of the Territory and considered that the preparation of an integrated and long-range economic plan was now called for. The Council also considered that the development of the Territory's agriculture should continue to be given priority with the aim of achieving self-sufficiency in the supply of essential foodstuffs in the shortest possible time.

In the social field, the Council welcomed the growth of the trade-union movement in the Territory and expressed its confidence that, with proper guidance, the movement would continue to progress and contribute usefully to the development of the Territory. While noting with satisfaction the continued development of medical facilities, the Council stressed the need for fur-

ther efforts, particularly in the training of qualified African medical and health personnel. Finally, in educational matters, the Council considered that, despite a certain increase in the number of schools and of children attending school and an expansion in the training of teaching personnel, it was still necessary to make greater efforts to provide a larger proportion of the school-age African population with educational facilities. It welcomed the appointment of a committee charged with the examination of closer integration of the educational systems of the various races and expressed the hope that as a result of its study the Administering Authority would introduce, as soon as possible, a policy of interracial education at all levels.

Ruanda-Urundi

At its twenty-third session, the Council decided to postpone the examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority on Ruanda-Urundi until its twenty-fourth session. For this reason, conditions in the Territory were not examined during the year covered by the present report.

(c) Trust Territories in the Pacific

Western Samoa

At its twenty-second session, the Trusteeship Council noted the progress achieved in the implementation of the agreed programme of constitutional reforms designed to lead Western Samoa to cabinet government by 1960. In accordance with the Samoa Amendment Act, 1957, the elected membership of the Legislative Assembly had been increased to forty-six and the official membership reduced to six; the High Commissioner had withdrawn from the Presidency of the Assembly and been replaced by an elected speaker; the *Fautua* had also ceased to be members of the Assembly and a Leader of Government Business had been appointed upon nomination by the Assembly; the *Fono of Faipule* had been abolished with the election of a new Assembly on 15 November 1957 and a Legislative Council had been established, consisting of the High Commissioner, the *Fautua*, two official members and five Ministers appointed by the High Commissioner from among the elected members of the Legislative Assembly upon the nomination of that body. The Council observed that not later than 1960, upon the appointment of a Prime Minister from among the elected members of the Legislative Assembly and the withdrawal of the High Commissioner and the *Fautua* from the Executive Council, a system of full cabinet government responsible to the legislature would be in operation.

The present system of suffrage for Samoans which is limited to *matai* (heads of large family groups) again came under review. Noting that the system was in accordance with the recommendations of the Constitutional Convention of 1954, and having heard the detailed explanations given by one of the *Fautua*, in particular that the *matai* were the representatives of the people freely chosen in accordance with Samoan custom and that the Samoan social system was susceptible of adaptation to changing conditions, the Council, while recognizing the desirability of working toward universal adult suffrage, hoped that the Samoans might feel able to adopt this system in due course, but considered that such a system of suffrage should not be imposed upon the people of the Territory against their wishes.

In a memorandum to the Council, the Administering Authority stated that, taking into account the present rate of development and following consultation with the Government of Western Samoa, it had come to the conclusion that within the next few years the appropriate organs of the United Nations must be asked to give consideration to the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. On its suggestion, the Council decided on 29 July 1958 to dispatch a separate Visiting Mission to Western Samoa in 1959 with the task of examining, in consultation with the Administering Authority, the extent to which the objectives of trusteeship had been achieved by the Territory and the further steps necessary for their attainment.

The Mission visited the Territory in March and April 1959. In its report, which will be examined by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-fourth session, the Mission noted that the Administering Authority and the Samoan representatives had agreed on the introduction of cabinet government in October 1959 and that a working committee had been set up to prepare a draft Constitution for the future Samoan States. The Mission endorsed a provisional time-table proposed by the Administering Authority for various steps leading up to independence at the end of 1961. In the meantime, the Samoan leaders had agreed to the holding of a plebiscite by universal suffrage on the question of terminating the Trusteeship Agreement and approving the draft Constitution and on the question of a draft Treaty of Friendship between Western Samoa and New Zealand.

New Guinea

The plan of the Administering Authority to bring the whole of New Guinea under the full control of the Administration had incurred some delay owing to the difficult nature of the country still to be penetrated and the fact that the work of consolidation was requiring more experienced personnel than had previously been expected. The Trusteeship Council noted this delay with concern at its twenty-second session. Noting, however, that a considerable number of additional officers then undergoing training would soon become available for the work of peaceful penetration, the Council declared itself confident that, when the services of these officers became available, the Administering Authority would be able to complete this task as soon as possible.

The political development of the indigenous population had continued mainly at the local level. The Council was informed that, since 1956, seven new local government councils had been established, bringing the total number of councils to thirteen. It commended the Administering Authority for this result and, noting the growing tendency of local government councils to co-operate on matters of common concern, endorsed the Administering Authority's policy of encouraging the formation of area and regional councils when it became practical to do so. With regard to the Legislative Council for Papua and New Guinea, the Council expressed regret that the Administering Authority had not yet found it possible to increase the number of indigenous members. Noting, however, that arrangements had been made for indigenous observers to attend meetings of the Legislative Council on a regular and organized basis, it hoped that this and other factors would soon make it possible to appoint additional indigenous members to the Council.

In the economic field, the Council noted that surveys of natural resources were being continued and hoped that these would eventually enable the Administering Authority to prepare long-term economic plans for the whole Territory. It also expressed the hope that the continuing financial review of the Territory would soon lead to a more extensive system of direct taxation and that adequate provision would be made to train assistant agricultural officers and to increase their numbers in order to meet the need of expanding indigenous agricultural activities.

In the social field, the Council commended the Administering Authority for its efforts to improve public health in the Territory and noted with satisfaction that new comprehensive labour legislation would shortly come before the Legislative Council. Noting that the Administering Authority had retained the restrictions on the movements of indigenous inhabitants in certain towns, it expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would take measures to remove these restrictions as soon as practicable.

The Council again stressed the importance of educational advancement in the Territory and considered that the Administering Authority should devote increasingly larger sums to this purpose.

A United Nations Visiting Mission went to New Guinea, as well as to Nauru and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, in the early part of 1959. The reports of the Mission will be examined by the Council at its twenty-fourth session together with the relevant annual reports of the Administering Authorities.

Nauru

The future of the Nauruan community after the phosphate deposits have been exhausted in roughly forty years again engaged the attention of the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-second session. Noting that, in the opinion of the Administering Authority, no final solution of the problem could be reached until the Nauruan people understood all the issues involved and were equipped by general knowledge and technical and professional training to take full advantage of the choices which would ultimately confront them, the Council recommended that the Administering Authority should continue its efforts to find a solution to this problem, taking into account the views and wishes of the population and the relevant provisions of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.

In the political field, the Council urged the Administering Authority to continue to use all means at its disposal to encourage and assist the Nauru Local Government Council in the fuller exercise of its powers. It trusted that as the Local Government Council performed its present functions more fully, the Administering Authority would grant it broader powers.

The efforts of the Administering Authority to develop and diversify the economy of the Territory, and in particular its plan to provide funds for the development of a fishing industry, were noted with satisfaction by the Council. The Council also reiterated its hope that the negotiations between the Nauru Local Government Council and the British Phosphate Commissioners might lead to an early increase in the royalty rates paid to the Nauruans. As regards public health and education, the Council, while commending the Administering Authority for the progress already achieved, expressed the hope that efforts would be continued in these fields.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The Trusteeship Council examined conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, designated as a strategic area, at its twenty-second session and reported on the Territory to the Security Council. In late 1957 and early 1958, three disastrous typhoons had swept through parts of the Territory leaving widespread havoc in their wake. The Council deeply regretted the loss of life resulting from these typhoons and noted with gratification the generous measures promptly initiated by the Administering Authority, for the relief and long-range rehabilitation of the affected areas.

The situation of those islanders who had been displaced because of nuclear experiments also engaged the attention of the Council, which noted with satisfaction the measures taken to promote their rehabilitation.

The efforts made by the Administering Authority to develop effective political organs in the Territory gained praise from the Council. The Council welcomed in particular the decision taken, following the successful Inter-District Conference of Micronesian Leaders in 1957, to hold similar conferences on an annual basis in the future. It further welcomed the establishment of a uni-cameral district congress in Truk and the steps which were being taken to transform existing bicameral district legislative organs into uni-cameral legislatures in which all members would be elected. On the local level, the Council noted the statement of the Administering Authority that its systematic programme for chartering municipalities throughout the Territory had met with considerable interest among the communities in which charters had been discussed.

In order to balance its budget, the Territory requires annually a substantial financial contribution from the Administering Authority. Bearing in mind the desire of the Administering Authority that Micronesians should develop their own sources of revenue and increase their sense of financial responsibility, the Council noted with interest its intention to introduce a more equitable and uniform taxation system into the Territory and shortly to establish an income tax programme. The Council also expressed its confidence that in determining its contribution to the budget of the Territory, the Administering Authority would give full consideration to the need to develop the resources of the Territory by all possible means, including the use of subsidies in pursuing its economic and social programmes.

In other fields, the Council commended the Administering Authority for the progress achieved in public health and education. It welcomed in particular the statement of the Administering Authority that the success of the teacher training programme for the Truk District had led to the planning of similar programmes at all district centres, that vocational education had been given increasing emphasis at all intermediate schools and that the development of educational materials written in the local vernaculars and adopted for the local cultures had moved forward in all districts.

B. NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

1. Transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter

Information under Article 73 e of the Charter was sent to the Secretary-General, during the period under review, by six Administering Members on fifty-two Territories, as compared with fifty-five the previous year.

The majority of Administering Members used as a guide the revised Standard Form which the General Assembly adopted in resolution 551 (VI) of 7 December 1951 and amended in resolution 930 (X) of 8 November 1955. The Governments of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States included information under the optional category in the Standard Form relating to government, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 144 (II) of 3 November 1947, 327 (IV) of 2 December 1949 and 848 (IX) of 22 November 1954. At the tenth session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, some members expressed their appreciation of this information which had served as a useful background to the Committee's study of economic, social and educational conditions.

2. Examination of information

(*a*) General

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided, by resolution 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for a further period of three years on the same basis and with the same composition and terms of reference as before. The Assembly invited members of the Committee to continue to attach to their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview, and indigenous persons specially qualified to speak on economic, social and educational policies in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

In 1958, the terms of office of China, India, Iraq and Venezuela having ended, the Fourth Committee elected the Dominican Republic, Ghana, India and Iraq as members of the Committee on Information for a period of three years.

(*b*) Educational conditions

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1959 gave particular attention to educational conditions in accordance with the programme of work set out in General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958. Special advisers on education were attached to the delegations of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Secretariat and the specialized agencies prepared special studies for the Committee. Those by the Secretariat included papers on the participation of inhabitants in the development of education and on secondary and higher education. Those prepared by the specialized agencies included studies on fundamental education and the eradication of illiteracy, free and compulsory primary education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (UNESCO), on recent developments in technical and vocational training in Non-Self-Governing Territories (ILO), on agricultural education and extension services in Non-Self-Governing Territories (FAO), and on the education and training of medical and health personnel in Non-Self-Governing Territories (WHO).

A sub-committee was appointed to prepare a report on educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Committee took into account the information on recent developments in specific educational fields contained in reports prepared by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies, as well as the supplementary information provided by Administering Members. The Committee noted that the Administering Members generally subscribed to the principles and objectives of education set forth in General Assembly resolution 743 (VIII) of 27 November 1953 and that they sought to achieve the broadest possible extension of full educational opportunity to the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories. They also noted that there had been an appreciable increase in the educational facilities in these Territories. While appreciating the progress made in recent years, the Committee was of the view that an acceleration in the pace of educational advancement was necessary.

The Committee emphasized the need for the planning of educational development and extension for the future. It considered that in order to provide a suitable education for the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the need should be recognized for adapting subjects and syllabi of study to the local environment, culture and tradition, and wherever possible for using the vernacular as the medium of instruction, at least in the early stages. As in previous years, the Committee stressed the relationship between progress and education and the importance of education in the economic and social life of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Representatives of the Administering Members described the steps taken by their Governments in the Territories administered by them during the period under review.

The Committee reviewed the participation of the inhabitants in the formulation of educational policies and their administration, race relations in education, adult education and eradication of illiteracy, education of girls and women, free and compulsory education, secondary and higher education, vocational and technical training, agricultural and extension services, and the training of medical and health personnel.

The Committee is recommending to the General Assembly the approval of the special report on education in Non-Self-Governing Territories and its transmission to Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions of the United Nations, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned.

(*c*) Economic conditions

The General Assembly approved, in resolution 1152 (XII) of 26 November 1957, a special report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-

Self-Governing Territories at its eighth session. At the tenth session of the Committee, in 1959, economic conditions were considered in the light of that report. A number of delegations noted that some progress, though unspectacular, had been made since 1957. The most serious obstacles in the way of economic progress were the weight of subsistence agriculture, the lack of capital investment, imbalances in foreign trade and over-dependence on exports. These representatives stated that indigenous inhabitants continued to play only a small part in the formulation of policies guiding development programmes which were in various stages of implementation in a number of Territories.

The General Assembly, in resolution 1327 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, welcomed the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa as an important step towards further raising the level of living in Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories in Africa. The Assembly expressed the hope that all African Territories would apply for associate membership in the Commission through the Member States responsible for their administration. It requested the Member States concerned to encourage and expedite such applications for associate membership.

At the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, the Fourth Committee considered a report by the Secretary-General on developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community.

At the same session, on 12 December 1958, the Assembly adopted resolution 1329 (XIII) by which it considered that the association of some Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community was likely to affect their economic development and their attainment of the objectives set forth in Article 73 b of the Charter. The Assembly invited Administering Members to examine the advisability of adopting in Non-Self-Governing Territories an investment policy which would ensure balanced economic development and the progressive increase of the *per capita* income of the inhabitants of these Territories.

The Assembly also adopted on 12 December 1958 resolution 1330 (XIII) which requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the fourteenth session a report on new developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community, taking into account the information to be submitted by the Administering Members and the studies that may be undertaken in this connexion by the regional commissions of the United Nations and other international organs, insofar as these studies may be relevant to the development of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

At the tenth session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, some representatives noted that the Administering Members concerned had failed to provide information concerning the association of Territories under their administration with the European Economic Community and the possible effects of such association. They added that the association of a Non-Self-Governing Territory with the European Economic Community was a question of some importance to its economic conditions and expressed the hope that all the relevant information would be made available to the Committee at its eleventh session. The representative of the Netherlands informed the Committee that his Government would transmit to the Secretary-General all available information on the effects of the European Economic Community on Netherlands New Guinea.

As regards its future work, the Committee decided to consider, at its session in 1960, economic development in Non-Self-Governing Territories in addition to the examination of the progress report, if requested by the General Assembly. It examined the proposed subjects of studies in the economic field. It was suggested that FAO and the ILO be invited to assist in the preparation of studies connected with indigenous participation in agriculture and the productivity of indigenous labour, respectively. Some members of the Committee referred to the need for broadening the scope of the proposed study on trade and financial relations between Non-Self-Governing Territories and their respective metropolitan countries to include such relations with other countries as well. In the study on terms of trade, data will be included on the import of goods which could be produced in the Territories themselves. A study of money and banking organizations will be undertaken for Non-Self-Governing Territories where the question of establishing local financial institutions may be of special interest.

(*d*) Social conditions

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly approved the special report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared in 1958 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. On the question of racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Assembly adopted resolution 1328 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 which drew the particular attention of Administering Members to its previous recommendations concerning the examination of existing discriminatory laws, statutes and ordinances, and their application, with a view to the abolition of any such discriminatory provisions and practices. The Assembly urged all Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories to pay special and constant attention to the implementation of the terms of this resolution and invited them to include in the annual reports information on the measures taken.

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories also considered social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories at its tenth session. In its further consideration of the special report on social conditions prepared for the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, members of the Committee made observations regarding the social problems arising from urbanization, juvenile delinquency and progress made in programmes of community development. The representatives of the United States and of the United Kingdom informed the Committee that copies of the special report on social conditions had been sent to the appropriate local authorities dealing with various aspects of social conditions in Territories under the administration of their respective Governments.

3. General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information

(*a*) Cessation of the transmission of information

The permanent representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General a letter dated 23 March 1959 from the French Ministry of

Foreign Affairs referring to the status of the various Territories on which information is no longer being transmitted. This letter stated that except in the case of the New Hebrides, where the existence of the condominium created a special situation, the French Government had decided to stop transmitting information as from 1957 on the following Territories: French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago. The communication explained that under the *loi-cadre* of 23 June 1956 and the decrees issued in application thereof, a series of reforms were instituted which had the effect of granting these Territories internal autonomy. The Secretary-General also received from the permanent representative of France the text of the *Réformes outre-mer* (*Journal officiel de la République française*, No. 1100, Paris, 1957) and of the *Constitution de la Communauté*.

In compliance with resolutions 222 (III) of 3 November 1948 and 1051 (XI) of 20 February 1957, the Secretary-General drew the attention of Members of the General Assembly to the text of the letter from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a preliminary reference to those parts of the *Réformes outre-mer* which are relevant to the status of the Territories referred to in the letter from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and some of the titles in the *Constitution de la Communauté*. The full texts of these documents will also be brought to the attention of the General Assembly at its fourteenth session.

At the tenth session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the representative of the United States stated that since the last annual session of the Committee, the United States Congress had voted to admit Alaska and Hawaii as the forty-ninth and fiftieth states of the Union. The United States Government on 2 June 1959 informed the Secretary-General that on 3 January 1959 Alaska had become one of the states of the United States under a constitution which took effect on that date. In the light of this change in the constitutional position and status of Alaska, the United States Government considered that it was no longer necessary or appropriate to continue to transmit information on Alaska under Article 73 e of the Charter. Consequently, the United States Government had decided that with the submission of the annual report for the period 1 July 1957-30 June 1958, to which will be appended supplementary material for the additional six months ending on 3 January 1959, it would cease to transmit information on Alaska. In compliance with the terms of resolution 222 (III), the Government of the United States had sent to the Secretary-General a memorandum concerning the cessation of the transmission of information with regard to Alaska, the text of the Public Law referring to Alaska, the text of the Proclamation admitting the state of Alaska into the Union and the text of the constitution of the state of Alaska. In compliance with General Assembly resolution 1051 (XI) of 20 February 1957, the text of these documents will be submitted to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session.

The representative of the United States told the Committee that his Government would inform the Secretary-General of its intention to cease the transmission of information on Hawaii after it had formally assumed the responsibilities of statehood.

(*b*) The Secretary-General's letters to Member States

The Secretary-General sent letters on 24 February 1956 to each of the sixteen Members admitted to the United Nations in December 1955, drawing their attention to Chapter XI of the Charter and inviting them to inform him whether there were any Territories, referred to in Article 73, for the administration of which any of them was responsible. Inquiries were also addressed to States admitted to membership in the United Nations since 1955. Since the previous report a similar letter was sent by the Secretary-General to the Government of Guinea.

The Secretary-General received a communication, dated 10 November 1958, from the permanent mission of Spain to the United Nations stating that Spain possessed no Non-Self-Governing Territories, since the Territories subject to its sovereignty in Africa were, in accordance with legislation now in force, considered to be and classified as provinces of Spain. Consequently, the Spanish Government did not regard itself as affected by Article 73. The communication added that although there was no legal requirement obliging the Spanish Government to do so, it was placing official and other documents referring to African provinces of Spain at the disposal of the Secretary-General for his enlightenment. This communication was placed before the Fourth Committee at the thirteenth session.

(*c*) The question of the voting procedure in the General Assembly on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories

As in the two previous sessions, a debate arose at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly on the question of the competence of the Assembly to interpret the application of Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter. Some Members maintained that the Charter was a multilateral treaty and that the obligations under Chapter XI were of the same nature as other obligations assumed by Members on their admission to the United Nations. Other Members maintained that the examination of the constitutional position of Members of the United Nations would be contrary to Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. In view of the differences of opinion concerning the application of Chapter XI, the Fourth Committee approved a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would: (1) invite the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of the opinions as furnished in the replies of Members to the communications of the Secretary-General regarding the transmission of information, in the relevant deliberations in the plenary meetings of the General Assembly or in the Committees concerned, and in the relevant legal treatises on the interpretation of the Charter; and (2) refer the Secretary-General's summary to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for study, analysis and the formulation of conclusions.

During the discussion in the General Assembly, some Members were of the opinion that the Fourth Committee draft resolution should be voted on under the two-thirds majority rule, as it dealt with an important question within the terms of Article 18 of the Charter. Subsequently one of the sponsors of the draft resolution proposed that the Assembly should not act on this draft resolution at its thirteenth session. The motion was adopted.

At a later plenary meeting, a draft resolution was introduced by the representatives of Ghana, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico and Morocco, which would have the General Assembly request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on the following points: (1) what is the majority required to adopt resolutions of the General Assembly on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories under Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations?; and (2) considering that matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories are not enumerated in Article 18, paragraph 2, of the Charter, would it be in accordance with the terms of the Charter to submit a resolution on Non-Self-Governing Territories to a two-thirds vote if an additional category to that effect has not been established beforehand for the Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 3?

The sponsors of the draft resolution expressed the belief that disagreement over the voting procedures in connexion with Non-Self-Governing Territories could best be solved by seeking the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.

Many Members were of the view that a reference to the International Court of Justice of such a serious matter should be made only after the most careful consideration, both of the desirability of referring the matter and the form and nature of the questions to be put to the Court. The General Assembly adopted a New Zealand motion, by a vote of 55 to 2, with 21 abstentions, not to consider the draft resolution any further.

4. Report on progress achieved by Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter

General Assembly resolutions 932 (X) of 8 November 1955 and 1053 (XI) of 20 February 1957 invited the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, to prepare a report on the progress that had taken place in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in those fields on which information had been transmitted since the establishment of the United Nations. At the thirteenth session of the Assembly, the Secretariat sought the guidance of the Fourth Committee on the procedure to be followed in the submission and examination of the progress report. The Committee accepted a suggestion made by India that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its tenth session should be requested to recommend to the Assembly at its fourteenth session the method of examination of the report.

Accordingly, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories discussed the method of examination of the progress report. The Committee had before it the summaries of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter since the establishment of the United Nations, which form part of the progress report, and was informed by the Secretariat of the stage reached by it and by the specialized agencies concerned in the preparation of the report. It was agreed that it would be desirable to obviate the difficulties likely to be encountered by a main committee consisting of eighty-two members in dealing with a report of this type and that it would be practical to entrust the detailed examination of the progress report to a small body. The Committee on Information also agreed that, should the General Assembly, in view of the expert character and experience of the Committee in respect to Non-Self-Governing Territories, ask it to undertake such an examination of the report, the Assembly might, in the light of the purposes which the progress report was intended to serve, indicate to the Committee the principles which should govern it in carrying out the special task. The Committee agreed that it could accomplish this task, if the Assembly so requested, in addition to the normal programme of giving particular attention in 1960 to economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Secretariat outlined a tentative time-table for the eleventh session of the Committee, suggesting a programme for the examination of the progress report, should the Assembly entrust such an examination to the Committee. The Secretariat estimated that the Committee might require eight to nine weeks for its 1960 session for the consideration of the progress report and its normal annual work.

5. International collaboration for economic, social and educational advancement

(a) International collaboration and technical assistance

The tenth session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories had before it a report prepared by the Secretariat on decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and its commissions and on studies undertaken by them which affect Non-Self-Governing Territories, and reports prepared by WHO and UNESCO on their activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Representatives of the ILO, UNESCO and WHO referred to work done in their respective fields in Non-Self-Governing Territories. They outlined projects in operation during 1958 and those planned for 1959 and 1960.

The Secretariat continued to maintain close working collaboration with the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO in the work concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Some members of the Committee and representatives of specialized agencies described the forms of technical assistance and scholarships given to Non-Self-Governing Territories. Members expressed their appreciation of the work done by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and certain Governments in the field of technical assistance in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Committee also had before it a report prepared by the Secretariat on international technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 220 (III) of 3 November 1948 and 336 (IV) of 2 December 1949.

The report showed that the total project cost of technical assistance under the Expanded Programme for 1958 approved for Non-Self-Governing Territories was higher than that in 1957. In 1958, assistance totalling $961,000 was given to twenty-eight Non-Self-Governing Territories, while technical assistance reached only slightly more than 50 per cent of the Territories. The actual average per Territory had increased from $24,000 in 1956 to $30,000 in 1958 and $34,000 in the 1959 ap-

proved programme. A total of 112 experts were provided for Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1958.

The number of fellowships for the global 1959 programme is expected to be 2,253, an increase of 221 over 1958. Under the 1959 programme, 18 fellowships are awarded to Non-Self-Governing Territories compared with 11 approved for 1958. The number of fellowships actually awarded to Non-Self-Governing Territories is higher than these figures suggest at first sight, since fellowships awarded under regional projects are not included. The total figures for 1957 thus are more encouraging: although only 20 fellowships were provided in the individual programmes for the Territories, a total of 74 fellowships were awarded under the Expanded Programme as a whole, and a further 95 under regular programmes of the participating organizations.

Some members of the Committee expressed the hope that more applications for international technical assistance would be forthcoming on behalf of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Special Fund established by General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958, which came into effect on 1 January 1959, and the strengthening of technical assistance in the field of public administration in accordance with resolution 1256 (XIII) of 14 November 1958 now provided two further channels through which international technical assistance could be rendered to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee that several Territories were working on applications for aid from the Special Fund in various development projects.

The Committee also reviewed a number of multilateral programmes which exist for the provision of assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories. Several representatives discussed the relationship to the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the regional commissions of the United Nations, the Caribbean Commission, the Colombo Plan, the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara and the South Pacific Commission. They suggested that there should be closer co-operation between inter-governmental commissions on the one hand, and the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the other.

(*b*) Scholarships

At the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, the Fourth Committee considered a report by the Secretary-General on offers of study and training facilities in accordance with General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954. The report covered developments that had taken place since 2 October 1957. It gave information on the action taken by Members as the result of resolution 1154 (XII) of 26 November 1957 since the inception of the implementation of resolution 845 (IX).

In a note dated 8 January 1958, the Secretary-General drew the attention of Governments offering scholarships to resolution 1154 (XII) which invited the States offering fellowships to inform the Secretary-General of the use made of scholarships offered by them. Replies were received from the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Turkey, the United States and Yugoslavia. Since the issuance of the Secretary-General's report, further replies from Governments and offers of scholarships have been received by the Secretary-General.

During the period covered by the report, approximately 150 to 200 grants for training under this programme were available to inhabitants of Territories in the Caribbean area and approximately 30 such grants annually for the Near East and the African area. The average duration of a grant was for a nine-month school-year period. The fields of training were mainly auto and airplane mechanics, carpentry, diesel mechanics, dress-making, furniture-making, masonry, plumbing and teacher training for shop supervisors, vocational agriculture teachers, co-operative and farm teachers, home economics teachers, social workers and community education specialists.

During the period from 2 October 1957 to 10 November 1958, a total of 155 applications had been submitted, 88 of which, according to available information, were received directly by the Governments offering the scholarships. Observations from Administering Members were received on 41 applications. In addition, 43 applications had been submitted for observation.

In view of certain problems which had arisen through the lack of detailed information concerning the scholarships offered, the General Assembly, in resolution 1331 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, requested the Member States offering scholarships to take into account the necessity of furnishing complete information about the scholarships offered and, whenever possible, the need to provide travel funds to prospective students. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include, in his future reports, detailed information concerning the actual use of scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States for the education of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

C. QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The consideration of the question of South West Africa at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly centered mainly on the report of the Good Offices Committee established by General Assembly resolution 1143 (XII) of 25 October 1957. After meeting at Pretoria with representatives of the Union of South Africa from 13 to 22 June 1958 to discuss a basis for an agreement which would continue to accord an international status to South West Africa, the Good Offices Committee reported to the General Assembly on the various alternatives which had been considered. According to the report, arrangements under the Mandates System or the International Trusteeship System proposed by the Good Offices Committee as a possible basis for an agreement were not acceptable to the Union of South Africa, which stated that it was not prepared to accept the United Nations as the second party to an agreement concerning the Territory or any commitment making it responsible to the United Nations for its administration of the Territory. The Committee, on the other hand, felt unable to support a proposal by the Union Government for an agreement with the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States as the three remaining principal Allied and Associated Powers.

An alternative approach, the possibility of partitioning the Territory, was considered by the Good Offices

Committee and the Union Government. In this respect, the Committee reported that if the General Assembly should indicate its willingness to consider, as a possible basis for an agreement, the partitioning of the Territory—part of it to be placed under Trusteeship and the remainder to be annexed to the Union of South Africa—the Union Government was prepared to carry out by its own means an investigation as to the practicability of such a partitioning and, if the Government found it practicable, to submit to the United Nations proposals for partitioning the Territory. The Committee itself expressed the opinion that some form of partition under which part of the Territory would be placed under a Trusteeship Agreement with the United Nations and the remainder annexed to the Union might provide a basis for an agreement, and it expressed the hope that the General Assembly would therefore encourage the Union Government to investigate the practicability of partition.

By resolution 1243 (XIII) of 30 October 1958, the General Assembly decided not to accept the suggestions in the report that envisaged the partition and annexation of any part of the Territory as a basis for a solution. It invited the Good Offices Committee to renew discussions with the Union Government in order to find a basis for an agreement which would continue to accord an international status to the Mandated Territory as a whole and which would be in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. In resolution 1333 (XIII), adopted on 13 December 1958, the General Assembly called for a verbatim record of the debate on the report of the Good Offices Committee, which it believed would permit a proper understanding of the position of the United Nations on the question of South West Africa and would also facilitate the implementation of resolution 1243 (XIII).

Four other resolutions concerning South West Africa were adopted by the General Assembly on 30 October 1958. By resolution 1246 (XIII), the Assembly reiterated its twelve earlier resolutions recommending that the Territory be placed under the International Trusteeship System. By resolution 1245 (XIII), the General Assembly approved the fifth annual report of the Committee on South West Africa concerning conditions in the Territory and expressed its deep concern with respect to the prevailing social, economic and political situation; it also drew the attention of the Union Government to that report. The Assembly also adopted resolution 1244 (XIII), proposed by the Committee on South West Africa, on petitions relating to the Territory. Finally, by its resolution 1247 (XIII), the Assembly postponed until its fourteenth session further consideration of the question of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Union Government under the Mandate for South West Africa, on which it had before it two special reports by the Committee on South West Africa, the first submitted at the twelfth session and the second requested by General Assembly resolution 1142 B (XII) on the question of securing advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice regarding the administration of the Territory.

During the first half of 1959, the Committee on South West Africa took several actions relating to the Territory. These included the appointment of a Sub-Committee on Legal Questions to undertake further studies on legal action and the adoption and transmission to the Government of the Union of South Africa of a draft resolution expressing its deep concern at the removal and impending removal of various residents from the Hoachanas Native Reserve.

Chapter IV

LEGAL QUESTIONS

1. International Court of Justice

(*a*) Jurisdiction of the Court

Acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction

Since the last annual report, four States have deposited new declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, and one State has renewed an earlier declaration. Of the new declarations, one replaced an earlier declaration which was withdrawn.

By a declaration dated 3 April 1958, deposited with the Secretary-General on 17 June 1958, the Government of Belgium recognized as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court, subject to certain conditions, for a period of five years and thereafter subject to notice of abrogation.

By a declaration dated 25 June 1958, deposited with the Secretary-General on the same date, the Government of Finland recognized as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court, subject to certain conditions, for a period of five years, thereafter automatically renewable for further similar periods subject to denunciation at least six months before the expiry of any such period.

By a declaration dated 15 September 1958, deposited with the Secretary-General on the same date, the Government of Japan recognized as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court, subject to certain conditions, for a period of five years and thereafter until terminated by a written notice.

By a letter of 26 November 1958, received by the Secretary-General on the same date, the Government of the United Kingdom withdrew and terminated its declaration of 18 April 1957 accepting as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court. By a declaration of 26 November 1958, deposited on the same date with the Secretary-General, the same Government accepted as compulsory, subject to a number of reservations, the jurisdiction of the Court until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance.

By a communication received on 7 August 1958, the Secretary-General was notified of the renewal by the Government of Turkey of the declaration of 22 May 1947, by which Turkey recognized as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court, for a further period of five year as from 23 May 1957.

New parties to the Statute of the Court

The Republic of Guinea, admitted to membership in the United Nations on 12 December 1958, thereby became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, Article 93 of the Charter providing that all Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the Court.

Instruments conferring jurisdiction on the Court

The following treaties and other instruments registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat of the United Nations contained clauses conferring jurisdiction on the International Court of Justice in certain eventualities:

Convention on Judicial Settlement between Greece and Sweden (signed at Athens on 11 December 1956);

Agreement between Denmark and Pakistan relating to air services (signed at Copenhagen on 10 April 1958);

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and Korea (signed at Seoul on 28 November 1956);

Agreement between Pakistan and Portugal relating to air services (signed at Karachi on 7 June 1958);

European Convention for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes (multilateral—done at Strasbourg on 29 April 1957);

Treaty of Peace between Japan and Indonesia (signed at Djakarta on 20 January 1958);

Consular Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Norway (signed at Oslo on 22 February 1951);

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil (multilateral—done at London on 12 May 1954);

Agreement between Pakistan and Afghanistan relating to air services (signed at Kabul on 23 June 1957).

Jurisdiction of the Court in advisory cases

The Agreement between the United Nations and IMCO entered into force on 13 January 1959 on approval by the Assembly of IMCO during its first regular session. The General Assembly of the United Nations had previously approved the Agreement. In this Agreement, IMCO is authorized by the General Assembly to request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Organization and the United Nations or other specialized agencies.

The Agreement between the United Nations and Ethiopia regarding the headquarters of ECA (signed at Addis Ababa on 18 June 1958) contains a provision

authorizing the Secretary-General or Ethiopia to ask the General Assembly to request an advisory opinion of the Court on any legal question which may arise in the course of arbitration of any disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement.

(*b*) Cases before the Court

Case concerning the application of the Convention of 1902 governing the guardianship of infants (Netherlands *v.* Sweden)

On 28 November 1958, the International Court of Justice delivered its Judgement in the case concerning the application of the Convention of 1902 governing the guardianship of infants, between the Netherlands and Sweden.

This case was concerned with the validity of the measure of protective upbringing (*skyddsuppfostran*) taken by the Swedish authorities in respect of an infant of Netherlands nationality, residing in Sweden. Alleging that this measure was incompatible with the provisions of The Hague Convention of 1902 governing the guardianship of infants, under which the national law of the infant was applicable, the Netherlands, in its Application instituting proceedings, claimed a declaration that the measure of protective upbringing was not in conformity with the obligations binding upon Sweden by virtue of the Convention and that Sweden was under an obligation to end the measure.

Recalling the essential and undisputed facts underlying the case, the Judgement states that the father of the infant, who was of Netherlands nationality, became, on the death of the mother in December 1953, the guardian of the infant under the Civil Code of the Netherlands. On the application of the father, made without reference to the Dutch nationality of the infant, the Swedish authorities, in March 1954, registered his guardianship and appointed a *god man* of the infant, pursuant to Swedish law of guardianship. Subsequently, on 26 April 1954, the infant was placed by the Swedish authorities under the régime of protective upbringing instituted under article 22 (*a*) of the Swedish Law on the Protection of Children and Young Persons of 6 June 1924.

On 2 June 1954, the Amsterdam Cantonal Court appointed a deputy-guardian. The father and the deputy-guardian then appealed against the institution of protective upbringing, but this appeal was rejected by the Provincial Government of Östergötland. On 5 August 1954, the Court of First Instance of Dordrecht, upon the application of the Guardianship Council of that town and with the consent of the father, discharged the latter from his functions as guardian, appointed in his place a female guardian and ordered that the child should be handed over to the latter. On 16 September 1954, the Swedish Court at Norrköping cancelled the previous registration of the guardianship of the father and ordered that guardianship should no longer be administered according to Swedish law. It dismissed an application for the removal of the Swedish *god man*. Lastly, on 21 February 1956, the Swedish Supreme Administrative Court, by a final judgement, maintained the measure of protective upbringing of the infant.

The Court stated that it was not concerned with the decisions given in Sweden and in the Netherlands relating to the organization of guardianship. The dispute related only to the Swedish decisions which instituted and maintained protective upbringing.

The Government of the Netherlands had contended that the Swedish protective upbringing prevented the infant from being handed over to the guardian, whereas the 1902 Convention provides that the guardianship of infants shall be governed by their national law. The exception to which article 7 of the Convention relates was said not to be applicable, because Swedish protective upbringing is not a measure permitted by that article and because the condition of urgency required was not satisfied.

The Government of Sweden had not disputed the fact that protective upbringing temporarily impeded the exercise of custody to which the guardian was entitled under Dutch law, but contended that the measure did not constitute a breach of the 1902 Convention, because: (1) when the measure was taken, the right to custody belonging to the father was an attribute of the *puissance paternelle* which was not governed by the 1902 Convention; the female guardian having succeeded to that right, the 1902 Convention did not apply in her case either; and (2) the Swedish law for the protection of children applied to every infant residing in Sweden; the Convention governed only conflicts of law in respect of guardianship; protective upbringing, being a measure within the category of *ordre public*, did not constitute a breach of the Convention. The contracting States retained the right to make the powers of a foreign guardian subject to the restrictions required by *ordre public*.

With reference to the first ground relied upon by Sweden, the Court observed that the distinction made in the arguments between the period when the father was invested with the guardianship under Dutch law and the period when the guardianship was entrusted to a third party might lead to a distinction being drawn between the original institution of the régime of protective upbringing and its maintenance in face of the guardianship conferred upon the third party. The Court considered that it need not be concerned with that distinction. The grounds for its decision were applicable to the whole of the dispute.

In judging of the correctness of the argument according to which protective upbringing constituted a rival guardianship in competition with the Dutch guardianship, the Court observed that certain of the Swedish decisions concerning the administration of property proceeded on the basis of recognition of the Dutch guardianship.

The judgement of the Supreme Administrative Court of 21 February 1956 merited particular attention. The Supreme Administrative Court had not questioned the guardian's capacity to take proceedings before it; it thereby recognized her capacity as guardian. It had not raised protective upbringing to the status of an institution the effect of which would be completely to absorb the Dutch guardianship. It had confined itself, for reasons outside the scope of the Court's examination, to a finding that sufficient grounds had not been disclosed for terminating the régime. Finally, under the régime thus maintained, the person to whom the child was entrusted had not the capacity and rights of a guardian.

Protective upbringing, as it appeared according to the facts in the case, could not be regarded as a rival guardianship to the guardianship established in the Netherlands in accordance with the 1902 Convention.

In dismissing the guardian's claim, the Swedish Supreme Administrative Court had limited itself no doubt to adjudicating upon the maintenance of protective upbringing, but at the same time it had placed an obstacle in the way of the full exercise of the right to custody belonging to the guardian.

In order to answer the question whether this constituted a failure to observe the 1902 Convention which provided that "the administration of a guardianship extends to the person . . . of the infant", the Court did not consider it necessary to ascertain the reasons determining the decisions complained of. Having before it a measure instituted pursuant to a Swedish law, it had to decide whether the imposition and maintenance of that measure were incompatible with the Convention. To do that, it must determine what were the obligations imposed by the Convention, how far they extended, and whether the Convention intended to prohibit the application to a foreign infant of a law such as the Swedish law on the protection of children.

The 1902 Convention provided for the application of the national law of the infant, which it expressly extended to the person and to all the property of the infant, but it went no further than that. Its purpose was to put an end to the divergences of view as to whether preference ought to be given to the national law of the infant, to that of his place of residence, etc., but without laying down, particularly in the domain of the right to custody, any immunity of an infant or of a guardian with respect to the whole body of the local law. The national law and the local law might present some points of contact. It did not follow, however, that in such cases the national law of the infant must always prevail over the local law and that the exercise of the powers of a guardian was always beyond the reach of local laws dealing with subjects other than the assignment of guardianship and the determination of the powers and duties of a guardian.

In a country in which the local laws relating to compulsory education and the sanitary supervision of children, professional training, or the participation of young people in certain work, were applicable to foreigners, a guardian's right to custody under the national law of the infant could not override the application of such laws to a foreign infant.

Considered in its application to Swedish children, the Swedish law on the protection of children was not a law on guardianship; it was applicable whether the infant was within the *puissance paternelle* of the parents or under guardianship. Was the 1902 Convention to be construed as intended to prohibit the application of any law on a different subject matter the indirect effect of which would be to restrict, though not to abolish, the guardian's right to custody? The Court considered that such a construction would go beyond the purpose of the Convention, which was confined to ending difficulties arising from conflicts of laws. If the Convention had intended to regulate the domain of application of laws such as the Swedish law on the protection of children, that law would apply to Swedish infants in a foreign country. But no one had sought to attribute to it such an extraterritorial effect.

The Court recognized that guardianship and protective upbringing had certain common purposes. But though protective upbringing contributed to the protection of the child, it was, at the same time and above all, designed to protect society against dangers resulting from improper upbringing, inadequate hygiene, or moral corruption of young people. In order to achieve its aim of individual protection, guardianship, under the Convention, must be governed by the national law of the infant. To achieve its aim, the aim of a social guarantee, the Swedish law on the protection of children must apply to all young people living in Sweden.

It had been contended that the 1902 Convention must be understood as containing an implied reservation authorizing, on the ground of *ordre public*, the overruling of the application of the foreign law recognized as normally the proper law. The Court did not consider it necessary to pronounce upon that contention. It sought to ascertain in a more direct manner, whether, having regard to its purpose, the 1902 Convention laid down any rules which the Swedish authorities had disregarded.

The 1902 Convention had to meet a problem of the conflict of private-law rules and gave the preference to the national law of the infant. But the extent of the domain of the applicability of the Swedish law or of the Dutch law on the protection of children was a different question. The Swedish measures were applied, at least in the first stage, by an administrative organ which could act only in accordance with its own law. What a Swedish or Dutch court could do in matters of guardianship, namely, apply a foreign law, the authorities of those countries could not do in the matter of protective upbringing. To extend the 1902 Convention to such a situation would lead to an impossibility. That Convention was designed to put an end to the competing claims of several laws to govern a single legal relationship. There were no such competing claims in the case of laws for the protection of children and young persons. Such a law had not and could not have any extraterritorial aspiration. An extensive construction of the Convention according to which the application of Swedish law was to be refused to Dutch children living in Sweden would lead to a negative solution, since Dutch law on the same subject could not be applied to them.

It was scarcely necessary to add that to arrive at a solution which would prevent the application of the Swedish law on the protection of children to a foreign infant living in Sweden would be to misconceive the social purpose of that law. The Court could not readily subscribe to any construction of the 1902 Convention which would make it an obstacle on this point to social progress.

It thus seemed to the Court that, in spite of their points of contact and of the encroachments revealed in practice, the matter of the protection of children covered by the Swedish law did not come within the scope of the 1902 Convention on guardianship. The latter could not therefore have given rise to obligations binding upon the signatory States in a field outside the matter with which it was concerned. Accordingly, the Court did not, in the present case, find any failure to observe the Convention on the part of Sweden.

For these reasons, the Court, by 12 votes to 4, rejected the claim of the Government of the Netherlands.

Judges Kozhevnikov and Spiropoulos appended declarations to the Judgement. Judges Badawi, Sir Hersch Lauterpacht, Moreno Quintana, Wellington Koo and Sir Percy Spender appended to the Judgement statements of their separate opinions. Vice-President Zafrulla

Khan stated that he agreed generally with Judge Wellington Koo. Judges Winiarski and Córdova and M. Offerhaus, Judge *ad hoc*, appended to the Judgement statements of their dissenting opinions.

Interhandel case

(Switzerland *v.* United States of America)

On 21 March 1959, the Court delivered its Judgement in the Interhandel case (Preliminary Objections) between Switzerland and the United States of America.

The case was submitted by an Application of the Swiss Government on 2 October 1957 and related to a dispute which had arisen with regard to the claim by Switzerland to the restitution by the United States of the assets of the Interhandel company. The Application invoked Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court and the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by the United States and by Switzerland. The Government of the United States filed preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court.

In its Judgement, the Court set out the facts and circumstances out of which the dispute arose.

In 1942, the Government of the United States, under the Trading with the Enemy Act, had vested almost all of the shares of the General Aniline and Film Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States, on the ground that those shares in reality belonged to the I. G. Farben company of Frankfurt or that the General Aniline and Film Corporation was in one way or another controlled by that enemy company. It was disputed that until 1940 I. G. Farben controlled the General Aniline and Film Corporation through the I. G. Chemie company of Basle. However, according to the contention of the Swiss Government, the links between the German company and the Swiss company had been finally severed in 1940. The Swiss company had adopted the name of *Société internationale pour participations industrielles et commerciales S.A.* (Interhandel) and the largest item in its assets was its participation in the General Aniline and Film Corporation. In 1945, under a provisional agreement between Switzerland, the United States, France and the United Kingdom, property in Switzerland belonging to Germans in Germany was blocked. The Swiss Compensation Office was entrusted with the task of uncovering such property. In the course of those investigations, the question of the character of Interhandel was raised, but the Office, considering it to have been proved that the company had severed its ties with the German company, did not regard it as necessary to undertake the blocking of its assets in Switzerland. For its part, the Government of the United States, considering that Interhandel was still controlled by I. G. Farben, continued to seek evidence of such control. In these circumstances, the Swiss Federal Authorities ordered the Swiss Compensation Office provisionally to block the assets of Interhandel.

On 25 May 1946, an agreement was concluded in Washington between the Allies and Switzerland. Switzerland undertook to pursue its investigations and to liquidate German property in Switzerland. The Compensation Office was empowered to do this, in collaboration with a Joint Commission composed of representatives of each of the four Governments. In the event of disagreement between the Joint Commission and the Compensation Office, or if the party in interest so desired, the matter might be submitted to a Swiss authority of review. On the other hand, the Government of the United States was to unblock Swiss assets in the United States (article IV). Finally, in case differences of opinion arose with regard to the application or interpretation of the Accord which could not be settled in any other way, recourse was to be had to arbitration.

After the conclusion of the Washington Accord, discussions with regard to Interhandel were continued without reaching any conclusion. By its decision of 5 January 1948, the Swiss Authority of Review annulled the blocking of the company's assets in Switzerland. In a note of 4 May 1948 to the Department of State, the Swiss Legation in Washington invoked this decision and the Washington Accord to request the United States to restore to Interhandel the property which had been vested in the United States. On 26 July, the Department of State rejected this request, contending that the decision of the Swiss Authority of Review did not affect the assets vested in the United States. On 21 October, Interhandel, relying upon the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, instituted proceedings in the United States courts. Up to 1957, these proceedings made little progress on the merits. A Swiss note of 9 August 1956 formulated proposals for the settlement of the dispute, either by means of arbitration or conciliation as provided for in the Treaty of 1931 between Switzerland and the United States, or by means of arbitration as provided for in the Washington Accord. These proposals were rejected by the Government of the United States in a note of 11 January 1957. Furthermore, in a memorandum appended to the note, it was said that Interhandel had finally failed in its suit in the United States courts. It was then that the Swiss Government addressed to the Court its Application instituting the proceedings.

The Court found that the subject of the claim was expressed essentially in two propositions: as a principal submission, the Court was asked to adjudge and declare that the Government of the United States was under an obligation to restore the assets of Interhandel and, as an alternative submission, that the United States was under an obligation to submit the dispute to arbitration or to a conciliation procedure.

The Court then proceeded to consider the Preliminary Objections of the United States.

The *first Preliminary Objection* sought a declaration that the Court was without jurisdiction on the ground that the dispute arose before 26 August 1946, the date on which the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by the United States came into force. The declaration of the United States related to legal disputes "hereafter arising" and the Government of the United States maintained that the dispute submitted to the Court went back at least to the middle of the year 1945. An examination of the documents revealed that it was in the note of the Swiss Legation in Washington dated 4 May 1948 that a request for the return to Interhandel of the assets vested in the United States was formulated by Switzerland for the first time. As the negative reply was given on 26 July 1948, the dispute could be placed at that date and the first Objection must be rejected so far as the principal Submission of Switzerland was concerned. In the alternative Submission, the point in dispute was the obligation of the Gov-

ernment of the United States to submit to arbitration or conciliation. This part of the dispute could only have arisen subsequently to that relating to the restitution of Interhandel's assets in the United States, since the procedure proposed by Switzerland was conceived as a means of settling the first dispute. In fact, the Swiss Government put forward this proposal for the first time in its note of 9 August 1956, and the Government of the United States rejected it by its note of 11 January 1957. The first Preliminary Objection could not therefore be upheld with regard to the alternative Submission of Switzerland.

According to the *second Preliminary Objection,* the dispute, even if subsequent to the Declaration of the United States, arose before 28 July 1948, the date of the entry into force of the Swiss Declaration. The United States Declaration contained a clause limiting the Court's jurisdiction to disputes "hereafter arising", while no such qualifying clause was contained in the Swiss Declaration. But the reciprocity principle was said to require that as between the United States and Switzerland the Court's jurisdiction should be limited to disputes arising after 28 July 1948. The Court observed that reciprocity in the case of declarations accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court enabled a Party to invoke a reservation which it had not expressed in its own Declaration but which the other Party had expressed in its Declaration. For example, Switzerland might, if in the position of respondent, invoke the American reservation against the United States by virtue of reciprocity, if the United States attempted to refer to the Court a dispute which had arisen before 26 August 1946. There the effect of reciprocity ended. It could not justify a State, in this instance the United States, in relying upon a restriction which the other Party, Switzerland, had not included in its own Declaration. The second Objection must therefore be rejected so far as the principal Submission of Switzerland was concerned. Since it had been found that the dispute concerning the obligation of the United States to agree to arbitration or conciliation did not arise until 1957, this objection must also be rejected so far as the alternative Submission was concerned.

The Court then considered the *fourth Preliminary Objection* and, in the first place, part (*b*) of that Objection, in which the Government of the United States submitted that there was no jurisdiction in the Court to hear or determine any issues concerning the seizure and retention of the vested shares, for the reason that such seizure and retention were, according to international law, matters within the jurisdiction of the United States. With regard to the principal Submission, the Swiss Government invoked article IV of the Washington Accord, concerning which the Government of the United States contended that it was of no relevance whatsoever. The Parties were in disagreement with regard to the meaning of the terms of this article. It was sufficient for the Court to note that article IV might be of relevance for the solution of the dispute and that its interpretation related to international law. On the other hand, the Government of the United States submitted that according to international law the seizure and retention of enemy property in time of war were matters within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States. But the whole question was whether the assets of Interhandel were enemy or neutral property and this was a matter which must be decided in the light of the principles and rules of international law. In its alternative Submission, the Swiss Government invoked the Washington Accord and the Treaty of Arbitration and Conciliation of 1931. The interpretation and application of these provisions involved questions of international law. Part (*b*) of the fourth Objection must therefore be rejected.

Part (*a*) of this Objection sought a finding from the Court that it was without jurisdiction for the reason that the sale or disposition of the shares vested had been determined by the United States, pursuant to paragraph (*b*) of the conditions attached to its acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, to be a matter essentially within its domestic jurisdiction. It appeared to the Court that part (*a*) of the fourth Objection applied only to the claim of the Swiss Government regarding restitution of the vested assets and, having regard to the decision of the Court in respect of the third Objection, it was without object at the present stage of the proceedings.

The *third Preliminary Objection* sought a finding that there was no jurisdiction in the Court for the reason that Interhandel had not exhausted the local remedies available to it in the United States courts. Although framed as an objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, this Objection must be regarded as directed against the admissibility of the Application. Indeed, it would become devoid of object if the requirement of the prior exhaustion of local remedies were fulfilled. The Court had indicated in what conditions the Swiss Government considered itself entitled to institute proceedings by its Application of 2 October 1957. However, the Supreme Court of the United States had, since then, readmitted Interhandel into the suit and remanded the case to the District Court (decisions of 14 October 1957 and 16 June 1958). Interhandel could avail itself again of the remedies available under the Trading with the Enemy Act and its suit was still pending. The Swiss Government did not challenge the rule concerning the exhaustion of local remedies, but contended that the present case was one in which an exception was authorized by the rule itself. Switzerland had relied on the fact that the measure against Interhandel was taken, not by a subordinate authority but by the Government of the United States. However, the Court must attach decisive importance to the fact that the laws of the United States made available to interested persons adequate remedies for the defence of their rights against the executive. On the other hand, in proceedings based upon the Trading with the Enemy Act, the United States courts were, it was contended, not in a position to adjudicate in accordance with the rules of international law. But the decisions of the United States courts bore witness to the fact that United States courts were competent to apply international law in their decisions when necessary. Finally, as the character of the principal Submission of Switzerland was that of a claim for the implementation of the decision given on 5 January 1948 by the Swiss Authority of Review, which decision the Swiss Government regarded as an international judicial decision, there were, it was contended, no local remedies to exhaust, for the injury had been caused directly to the State. The Court confined itself to observing that this argument did not deprive the dispute which had been referred to it of the character of a dispute in which the Swiss Government appeared as having adopted the cause of its national for the purpose of securing the restitution of the vested assets and that

this was one of the very cases which gave rise to the application of the rule of the exhaustion of local remedies. For all these reasons, the Court upheld the third Preliminary Objection so far as the principal Submission of Switzerland was concerned. The Court considered, moreover, that any distinction, so far as the rule of the exhaustion of local remedies was concerned, between the various claims or between the various tribunals was unfounded. It accordingly upheld the third Preliminary Objection also as regards the alternative Submission.

Consequently, the Court rejected the first Preliminary Objection (by 10 votes to 5) and also the second (unanimously) and part (*b*) of the fourth (by 14 votes to 1). The Court found that it was not necessary to adjudicate on part (*a*) of the fourth Preliminary Objection (by 10 votes to 5) and it upheld the third (by 9 votes to 6) and held that the Application was inadmissible.

Judges Basdevant and Kozhevnikov and M. Carry, Judge *ad hoc*, appended declarations to the Judgement. Judges Hackworth, Córdova, Wellington Koo and Sir Percy Spender appended statements of their separate opinions, whilst Vice-President Zafrulla Khan stated that he agreed with Judge Hackworth. President Klaestad and Judges Winiarski, Armand-Ugon, Sir Hersch Lauterpacht and Spiropoulos appended to the Judgement statements of their dissenting opinions, while M. Carry, Judge *ad hoc*, stated in his declaration that he agreed with President Klaestad.

Case concerning the aerial incident of 27 July 1955
(Israel *v.* Bulgaria)

On 26 May 1959, the Court delivered its Judgement in the case concerning the aerial incident of 27 July 1955 (Preliminary Objections) between Israel and Bulgaria.

The case had been submitted by an Application of the Government of Israel, on 16 October 1957, and related to a dispute which had arisen with regard to the destruction, on 27 July 1955, by the Bulgarian anti-aircraft defence forces, of an aircraft belonging to El Al Israel Airlines, Ltd. The Application invoked Article 36 of the Statute of the Court and the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, by Israel in its Declaration of 1956 replacing that of 1950, and by Bulgaria in 1921. The Bulgarian Government had filed Preliminary Objections to the jurisdiction of the Court.

In its Judgement, the Court first considered the first Preliminary Objection by Bulgaria.

In order to find the basis for the jurisdiction of the Court, the Government of Israel had invoked the Declaration of acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction signed by Bulgaria in 1921, at the same time as the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and Article 36, paragraph 5, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

To justify the application of the latter provision to the Bulgarian Declaration of 1921, the Government of Israel relied on the fact that Bulgaria became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on 14 December 1955, as the result of its admission to the United Nations. The Bulgarian Government denied that Article 36, paragraph 5, transferred the effect of its Declaration to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

The Court had to determine whether Article 36, paragraph 5, was applicable to the Bulgarian Declaration. That it should apply in respect of declarations made by States which were represented at the San Francisco Conference and were signatories of the Charter and of the Statute could easily be understood. But was this provision meant also to cover declarations made by other States, including Bulgaria? The text did not say so explicitly.

The Court observed that at the time of the adoption of the Statute a fundamental difference existed between the position of the signatory States and that of the other States which might subsequently be admitted to the United Nations. This difference derived from the situation which Article 36, paragraph 5, was meant to regulate, namely, the transfer to the International Court of Justice of declarations relating to the Permanent Court, which was on the point of disappearing. The question which the signatory States were easily able to resolve between themselves at that time would arise in quite a different form in the future as regards the other States.

Article 36, paragraph 5, considered in its application to States signatories of the Statute, effected a simple operation. The position would have been quite different in respect of declarations by non-signatory States. For the latter, such a transfer must necessarily involve two distinct operations, which might be separated by a considerable interval of time. On the one hand, old declarations would have had to be preserved with immediate effect; on the other hand, they would have had to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the new Court. In addition to this fundamental difference in respect of the factors of the problem, there were special difficulties in resolving it in respect of acceptances by non-signatory States. In the case of signatory States, Article 36, paragraph 5, maintained an existing obligation while modifying its subject matter. So far as non-signatory States were concerned, the Statute, in the absence of their consent, could neither maintain nor transform their original obligation. Shortly after the entry into force of the Statute, the dissolution of the Permanent Court freed them from that obligation. Accordingly, the question of a transformation of an existing obligation could no longer arise so far as they were concerned; all that could be envisaged in their case was the creation of a new obligation binding upon them. To extend Article 36, paragraph 5, to those States would be to allow that provision to do in their case something quite different from what it did in the case of signatory States. It was true that the States represented at San Francisco could have made an offer addressed to other States, for instance an offer to consider their acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court as an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the new Court, but there was nothing of that kind in Article 36, paragraph 5.

To restrict the application of this provision to the signatory States was to take into account the purpose for which it was adopted. At the time of its adoption, the impending dissolution of the Permanent Court and, in consequence, the lapsing of acceptances of its compulsory jurisdiction were in contemplation. Rather than

expect that the signatory States of the new Statute would deposit new declarations of acceptance, it was sought to provide for this transitory situation by a transitional provision. The situation was entirely different when, the old Court and the acceptance of its compulsory jurisdiction having long since disappeared, a State became party to the Statute of the new Court. To the extent that the records of the San Francisco Conference provided any indication as to the scope of the application of Article 36, paragraph 5, they confirmed that this paragraph was intended to deal with declarations of signatory States only, and not with a State in the situation of Bulgaria.

However, the Government of Israel construed Article 36, paragraph 5, as covering a declaration made by a State which had not participated in the San Francisco Conference and which only became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice much later.

The Court, considering the matter from this angle also, found that Article 36, paragraph 5, could not in any event be operative as regards Bulgaria until the date of its admission to the United Nations, namely, 14 December 1955. At that date, however, the Declaration of 1921 was no longer in force in consequence of the dissolution of the Permanent Court in 1946. The acceptance set out in that Declaration of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court was devoid of object, since that Court was no longer in existence. And there was nothing in Article 36, paragraph 5, to reveal any intention of preserving all the declarations which were in existence at the time of the signature or entry into force of the Charter, regardless of the moment when a State having made a declaration became a party to the Statute. The provision determined, in respect of a State to which it applied, the birth of the compulsory jurisdiction of the new Court. It made it subject to two conditions: (1) that the State having made the declaration should be a party to the Statute; (2) that the declaration of that State should still be in force. Since the Bulgarian Declaration had lapsed before Bulgaria was admitted to the United Nations, it could not be said that at that time the Declaration was still in force. The second condition was therefore not satisfied in the present case.

Thus the Court found that Article 36, paragraph 5, was not applicable to the Bulgarian Declaration of 1921. This view was confirmed by the fact that it was the clear intention inspiring Article 36, paragraph 5, to preserve existing acceptances and not to restore legal force to undertakings which had expired. On the other hand, in seeking and obtaining admission to the United Nations, Bulgaria accepted all the provisions of the Statute, including Article 36. But Bulgaria's acceptance of Article 36, paragraph 5, did not constitute consent to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court; such consent could validly be given only in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2.

Article 36, paragraph 5, could not therefore lead the Court to find that the Bulgarian Declaration of 1921 provided a basis for its jurisdiction to deal with the case. In these circumstances it was unnecessary for the Court to proceed to a consideration of the other Bulgarian Objections.

Consequently, the Court found, by 12 votes to 4, that it was without jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the dispute brought before it by the Application of the Government of Israel.

Vice-President Zafrulla Khan appended a Declaration to the Judgement. Judges Badawi and Armand-Ugon appended statements of their separate opinions. Judges Sir Hersch Lauterpacht, Wellington Koo and Sir Percy Spender appended to the Judgement a statement of their joint dissenting opinion. Judge *ad hoc* Goitein appended to the Judgement a statement of his dissenting opinion.

Case concerning sovereignty over certain frontier land
(Belgium *v.* Netherlands)

This case was referred to the Court on 27 November 1957 by the notification of a Special Agreement concluded between Belgium and the Netherlands. It relates to a dispute between the two States concerning sovereignty over certain plots of land situated in the frontier region of Baarle-Nassau and Baarle-Duc.

The Court is requested to determine to which of the two States sovereignty over the area in question belongs.

The written and oral proceedings have been completed and the Judgement of the Court was delivered on 20 June 1959. It will, consequently, be covered in the next annual report.

Case concerning right of passage over Indian territory
(Portugal *v.* India)

This case was referred to the Court on 22 December 1955 by Application of the Portuguese Government requesting the Court to recognize and declare that Portugal is the holder or beneficiary of a right of passage between its territory of Damão (littoral Damão) and its enclaves of Dadra and Nagar-Aveli and between each of the latter, and that this right comprises the faculty of transit for persons and goods, including armed forces, without restrictions or difficulties and in the manner and to the extent required by the effective exercise of Portuguese sovereignty in the said territories, that India has prevented and continues to prevent the exercise of the right in question, thus committing an offence to the detriment of Portuguese sovereignty over the enclaves and violating its international obligations, and to adjudge that India should put an immediate end to this situation by allowing Portugal to exercise the right of passage thus claimed. The application expressly referred to Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute and to the declarations by which Portugal and India accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

The Government of India having raised a number of preliminary objections to the jurisdiction, the Court in its Judgement of 26 November 1957 dismissed certain of these objections, joining others to the merits.

The pleadings have been filed and the Court has fixed 21 September 1959 for the opening of the hearings on the merits.

Case concerning the aerial incident of 27 July 1955
(United States of America *v.* Bulgaria)

This case, which was referred to the Court on 28 October 1957 by an Application of the United States of America, arose out of an aerial incident which oc-

curred on 27 July 1955 when an aircraft belonging to an Israel airline company was shot down on Bulgarian territory by Bulgarian forces. All the passengers, who included several United States citizens, were killed. The United States Government seeks a finding of the Court that the Bulgarian Government is liable for the damage caused and claims an award of damages.

With regard to the jurisdiction of the Court, the United States Government notes that the dispute concerns matters of the character specified in Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, and submits to the jurisdiction of the Court for the purposes of the case. It further invokes the acceptance by Bulgaria of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by virtue of the signature of its representative to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and contends that this acceptance became effective as to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice by virtue of Article 36, paragraph 5, of the Statute of the Court upon the date of admission of Bulgaria to membership in the United Nations.

The Memorial of the Government of the United States has been filed and the Counter-Memorial of the Bulgarian Government is due on 9 September 1959.

Case concerning the aerial incident of 27 July 1955 (United Kingdom *v.* Bulgaria)

This case, which was referred to the Court on 21 November 1957 by an Application of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, arose out of an aerial incident which occurred on 27 July 1955 when an aircraft belonging to an Israel airline company was shot down on Bulgarian territory by Bulgarian forces. All the passengers and crew, including British subjects, were killed. The United Kingdom Government seeks a declaration that the Bulgarian Government is responsible under international law for the loss of life and damage caused, and claims an award of damages.

For the purpose of establishing the jurisdiction of the Court, the Application invokes the declarations by the two States involved accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, namely, the United Kingdom Declaration dated 18 April 1957, and the Bulgarian acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, made on 29 July 1921 when the instrument of Bulgaria's ratification of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice was deposited. That acceptance, it is contended, became effective as to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, by virtue of Article 93, paragraph 1, of the Charter and Article 36, paragraph 5, of the Statute of the Court, on the date of Bulgaria's admission to membership in the United Nations.

The Memorial of the Government of the United Kingdom has been filed. By an Order of 27 May 1959, the Court extended from 9 June to 10 August 1959 the time-limit for the filing of the Counter-Memorial of the Bulgarian Government.

Case concerning the arbitral award made by the King of Spain on 23 December 1906 (Honduras *v.* Nicaragua)

This case was referred to the Court on 1 July 1958, by an Application of the Government of Honduras instituting proceedings against the Government of Nicaragua.

On 7 October 1894, Honduras and Nicaragua concluded a Treaty for the demarcation of the limits between the two countries, which is called the Bonilla-Gámez Treaty, article 5 of which provided that certain points in dispute might, in certain circumstances, be referred to the decision of the Government of Spain. Accordingly, an arbitration was requested from the King of Spain in October 1904, and an award was made on 23 December 1906.

The Application recites that, when the time came to proceed to the delimitation, Nicaragua contended that the arbitral award was a nullity; that it was not possible to resolve the dispute by diplomatic means or through the mediation of friendly nations and Governments; and that, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Organization of American States on 5 July 1957, the Government of Honduras and Nicaragua concluded an agreement at Washington on 21 July 1957, by virtue of which their dispute should be referred to the International Court of Justice. The Application concludes by requesting the Court to adjudge and declare that the failure by the Government of Nicaragua to give effect to the arbitral award made on 23 December 1906 constitutes a breach of an international obligation and that the Government of Nicaragua is under an obligation to carry out the award.

Time-limits have been fixed for the pleadings, of which the Memorial and Counter-Memorial have already been filed, and the case will become ready for hearing after the filing of the Rejoinder, which is due to be filed on 3 November 1959.

Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Ltd. (Belgium *v.* Spain)

This case, which was referred to the Court on 23 September 1958 by an Application of the Belgian Government instituting proceedings against Spain, relates to a joint-stock company formed in Toronto in 1911, the share capital of which, it is alleged, belonged, for a very great part, to Belgian nationals. Complaint is made of measures said to have been taken by the Spanish authorities in violation of international law, as a result of which the company was in 1948 adjudicated bankrupt in Spain and was subsequently the subject of liquidation measures which despoiled it of all its assets for the benefit of a Spanish national and his group. The Belgian Government claims a declaration of the liability of the Spanish State and its obligation to restore the property, rights and interests of the company as they existed prior to the adjudication in bankruptcy and to pay compensation.

Time-limits have been fixed for the filing of the Memorial and Counter-Memorial.

Case concerning the Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth and the Société Radio-Orient (France *v.* Lebanon)

This case was referred to the Court on 13 February 1959 by an Application of the French Government instituting proceedings against the Lebanese Government.

The Application sets forth that, in accordance with the terms of their constitutional instruments, the Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth

and the Société Radio-Orient enjoyed certain customs and tax exemptions in Lebanon during the life of their concessions. The Lebanese Government having, on 26 July 1956, enacted a law providing for the imposition of income tax and other fiscal and municipal taxes on all companies enjoying an exemption under agreements ratified by special legislation, the French Government considers that this constitutes a unilateral alteration of the position of the companies concerned, which is contrary to the Agreement of 24 January 1948 between France and Lebanon.

The Application concludes by asking the Court to adjudge and declare that the unilateral alteration of the concessions envisaged is contrary to that Agreement; that the Lebanese Government has accordingly failed to carry out the obligation to negotiate assumed by it; that, in refusing to co-operate in the proposals for arbitration put forward by the companies concerned, the Lebanese Government has failed to perform the obligation assumed by it in the Agreement of 24 January 1948 to continue to respect the constitutional instruments of the French companies in force on 1 January 1944; that it has thereby engaged its international responsibility; that it is not entitled to alter the position of the companies otherwise than as the result of an agreement or of arbitration; and that it is under an obligation to make good the damage suffered by the companies concerned.

Time-limits have been fixed for the filing of the Memorial and the Counter-Memorial.

Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (request for advisory opinion)

A request for an advisory opinion has been submitted to the Court by the Secretary-General of IMCO, in pursuance of a resolution of the Assembly of that Organization adopted on 19 January 1959, in connexion with the election of members of the Maritime Safety Committee.

The question on which the opinion of the Court is asked is the following:

> "Is the Maritime Safety Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, which was elected on 15 January 1959, constituted in accordance with the Convention for the Establishment of the Organization?"

(*c*) Other activities

A number of instruments registered or filed and recorded with the Secretary-General of the United Nations during the period under review contained provisions conferring upon the President of the Court the power to make certain appointments in eventualities provided for in the instruments. The power is usually that of appointing umpires or arbitrators to arbitration tribunals to be established in the event of disputes between the parties. Examples of such provisions may be found in the following instruments:

Agreement between the United States of America and Cuba relating to guaranties of private investments (signed at Havana on 4 February 1957);

Convention on Social Security between Belgium and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (signed at Brussels on 20 May 1957);

Agreement between the United States of America and Afghanistan relating to the guaranties of private investments (signed at Kabul on 5 and 9 June 1957);

Air Transport Agreement between the United States of America and Iran (signed at Teheran on 16 June 1957);

Agreement between India and Japan relating to air services (signed at New Delhi on 26 November 1955);

Agreement between Australia and Japan for air services (signed at Tokyo on 19 January 1956);

Agreement between the United Nations and Ethiopia regarding the headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (signed at Addis Ababa on 18 June 1958);

Convention between the Netherlands and Switzerland concerning social insurance (signed at Berne on 28 March 1958);

Reparations Agreement between Japan and Indonesia (signed at Djakarta on 20 January 1958);

Convention on Social Security between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France (signed at Paris on 10 July 1956);

Convention on Social Insurance between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Italy (signed at Rome on 29 January 1957);

Guarantee Agreements and Loan Agreements concluded by various States with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(*d*) Composition of the Court and of the Chamber of Summary Procedure

During the past year, the Court suffered the great loss of one of its senior Members, Judge José Gustavo Guerrero of El Salvador, whose death occurred after an illness on 25 October 1958. Judge Guerrero was one of the original Members of the International Court of Justice, of which he was the first President and subsequently Vice-President. He had also been Vice-President and President of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The vacancy created by the death of Judge Guerrero has not yet been filled.

There have been no other changes in the composition of the Court since the last annual report.

On 27 May 1959, the Court constituted its Chamber of Summary Procedure for the ensuing year. The following Members of the Court were elected to form the Chamber:

Members: President Klaestad, Vice-President Zafrulla Khan, Judges Basdevant, Winiarski and Armand-Ugón.

Substitute members: Judges Hackworth and Badawi.

2. International Law Commission

(*a*) Tenth session of the Commission

The International Law Commission held its tenth session at Geneva from 28 April to 4 July 1958. The following information supplements that given in last year's report on the initial phase of the session.

After examining the new draft on arbitral procedure submitted by Mr. Georges Scelle, special rapporteur,

the Commission adopted the final text of the "model rules on arbitral procedure". This text is not intended to constitute a draft convention but rather a set of rules designed to guide States in the drawing up of provisions for inclusion in international arbitral agreements or *compromis*.

The Commission examined next the provisional draft on diplomatic intercourse and immunities prepared at the previous session, in the light of the observations of Governments on that draft and of the conclusions drawn from them by Mr. A. E. F. Sandström, special rapporteur. After making a number of changes in the provisional draft, the Commission decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the draft articles on diplomatic intercourse and immunities should be recommended to Member States with a view to the conclusion of a convention. The draft deals only with permanent diplomatic missions. It does not deal with *ad hoc* diplomacy, with relations between States and international organizations, or with the question of the privileges and immunities of the organizations themselves. The Commission, however, requested the special rapporteur to submit a report on the question of *ad hoc* diplomacy at a future session.

The Commission began discussion of the report on consular intercourse and immunities submitted by Mr. Jaroslav Zourek, special rapporteur, at the previous session. Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, the special rapporteur on the law of treaties, and Mr. F. V. García Amador, the special rapporteur on State responsibility, were requested to continue their work.

The Commission took up once more the subject of the planning of its future work, on the basis of a paper prepared by Mr. Zourek examining the various methods by which the Commission's work might be accelerated. The Commission adopted, in principle, the proposal that Governments should be given more time to submit their observations on drafts prepared by the Commission, although this would lengthen the period required for the preparation of a final draft for presentation to the Assembly. Lastly, the Commission considered that Mr. Zourek's suggestion for the setting up of sub-commissions was one which could be adopted as the occasion might require or render desirable and upon an *ad hoc* basis rather than upon the basis of any definite decision in advance.

The Commission reviewed briefly the work accomplished during its firt ten sessions. This review showed that it had produced no less than sixteen final drafts. The Commission had devoted a considerable amount of time to tasks referred to it by the Assembly, with the result that its own programme of codification had at times been delayed.

With regard to co-operation with other bodies, the Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to authorize the secretary of the Commission to attend, as an observer, the fourth meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, to be held at Santiago, Chile, in August 1959. It also expressed the hope that the Inter-American Council of Jurists would be able to request its secretary to attend the next session of the Commission.

In view of the closeness of the date of the second session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the Commission was unable to send an observer. The Commission authorized the secretary to inform the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee of that fact and, at the same time, to express its interest in the work of the Committee.

(*b*) Consideration by the General Assembly of the report of the Commission on the work of its tenth session

The report of the International Law Commission on the work of its tenth session was considered by the Sixth Committee during the thirteenth session of the General Assembly. The main items discussed were arbitral procedure and diplomatic intercourse and immunities.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 1262 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, after taking note of the draft model rules on arbitral procedure prepared by the International Law Commission: (1) expressed its appreciation for the work of the Commission; (2) brought the draft articles on arbitral procedure to the attention of Member States for their consideration and use in drawing up arbitral agreements or *compromis;* and (3) invited Governments to send to the Secretary-General their comments on the draft and on their experience in the matter, with a view to facilitating a review of the matter at an appropriate time.

During the discussion in the Sixth Committee on the question of diplomatic intercourse and immunities, the majority of representatives commented favourably on the International Law Commission's draft. Views differed, however, regarding the action to be taken in proceeding with the draft. In its resolution 1288 (XIII) of 5 December 1958, the Assembly, after inviting Member States to submit their comments on the draft, decided to include the item in the agenda of the fourteenth session, with a view to the early conclusion of a convention, and to consider at that session the question to what body the formulation of the convention should be entrusted. Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General, in a circular dated 19 January 1959, invited the Governments of Member States to submit any comments they might wish to make on the Commission's draft.

In addition the Assembly, in its resolution 1289 (XIII) of 5 December 1958, invited the International Law Commission to give further consideration to the question of relations between States and inter-governmental organizations, after the study of diplomatic intercourse and immunities in relation to permanent missions, consular intercourse and immunities and *ad hoc* diplomacy had been completed by the United Nations.

During the discussion of the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee, some representatives raised the question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook, and the Assembly decided to place the question on the agenda of its fourteenth session. The Secretary-General was requested, by resolution 1291 (XIII) of 5 December 1958, to prepare in the meantime a report on the question of such a publication and its technical and financial implications. That report is being prepared.

(*c*) Preparations for the eleventh session of the Commission

Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, the special rapporteur on the law of treaties, submitted a fourth report dealing especially with the effects of treaties as between the parties.

Mr. F. V. García Amador, the special rapporteur on the question of State responsibility, submitted a fourth report dealing with the responsibility of the State for injuries caused in its territory to the person or property of aliens; this study deals with measures affecting acquired rights.

(*d*) Eleventh session of the Commission

The eleventh session of the International Law Commission opened at Geneva on 20 April 1959. The agenda for the session included the following: filling of casual vacancy (article 11 of the Statute); consular intercourse and immunities; law of treaties; State responsibility; General Assembly resolution 1289 (XIII) on relations between States and inter-governmental organizations (adopted in connexion with the General Assembly's consideration of the draft Articles on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities); planning of the future work of the Commission; General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII) on the control and limitation of documentation.

The Commission elected the following officers: Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, Chairman; Mr. Shushi Hsu, First Vice-Chairman; Mr. Ricardo Alfaro, Second Vice-Chairman; Mr. J. P. A. François, General Rapporteur.

The Commission elected Mr. N. Erim (Turkey) to fill the casual vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. A. El-Erian.

The Commission devoted the first part of its session to consideration of the item "Law of treaties" and the latter part to the item "Consular intercourse and immunities".

3. Question of defining aggression and related matters

(*a*) Question of defining aggression

The Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1181 (XII) of 29 November 1957 was convened by the Secretary-General and met at Headquarters from 14 to 23 April 1959. The Committee's task was to study the replies of Governments on the question of defining aggression, with a view to determining when it would be appropriate for the General Assembly to take up the question again. The Committee was of the opinion that the fourteen replies received did not indicate any change of attitude on the part of Member States. Accordingly, it adopted a resolution by which it decided to adjourn until April 1962 further consideration of the question. It was specified, however, that the Committee could meet at an earlier date if an absolute majority of its members considered that desirable in the light of the situation prevailing in international relations and of the comments received from Governments. The Committee requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to all Member States and to reconvene the Committee in either of the two cases in question.

(*b*) Draft Code Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind

Up to 15 June 1959 the Secretary-General had received replies from thirteen Governments concerning the text of the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind. Under the terms of resolution 1186 (XII) of 11 December 1957, the Secretary-General must submit those replies to the General Assembly at such time as the question of the draft Code is placed on its provisional agenda, i.e., when the General Assembly takes up again the question of defining aggression.

(*c*) International criminal jurisdiction

In accordance with resolution 1187 (XII) of 11 December 1957, the question of an international criminal jurisdiction will be placed on the provisional agenda of the Assembly when it takes up again the question of defining aggression.

4. The law of the sea

(*a*) Convening of a second United Nations conference on the law of the sea

Having regard to the resolution adopted on 27 April 1958 by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, the Sixth Committee studied, at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, the advisability of convening a second international conference of plenipotentiaries for the consideration of questions left unsettled by the first Conference held at Geneva from 24 February to 27 April 1958.

By its resolution 1307 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, the General Assembly decided that a second international conference of plenipotentiaries should be called for the purpose of considering further the question of the breadth of the territorial sea and the question of fishery limits, which were not settled by the Conventions adopted by the First Conference. The Secretary-General was requested to convoke the conference at the earliest convenient date in March or April 1960, at Geneva, and to present to it recommendations concerning its methods of work and procedures.

(*b*) Question of initiating a study of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays

The draft articles on the law of the sea adopted by the International Law Commission did not deal with the régime of "historic waters", and excluded the so-called historic bays from the application of the general rules which it had formulated for ordinary bays. Article 7 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea similarly reserved the question of this class of bays. However, the Conference adopted on 27 April 1958 a resolution requesting the General Assembly to arrange for the study of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays. The Sixth Committee discussed this question at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, and the Assembly, by its resolution 1306 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, decided to place the question of initiating a study of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays, on the agenda of its fourteenth session.

5. Conference on Elimination or Reduction of Future Statelessness

At its ninth session, the General Assembly considered a draft Convention on the Elimination of Future Statelessness and a draft Convention on the Reduction of

Future Statelessness submitted by the International Law Commission and contained in the Commission's report covering the work of its sixth session. By resolution 896 (IX) of 4 December 1954, the General Assembly expressed its desire that an international conference of plenipotentiaries should be convened to conclude a convention for the reduction or elimination of future statelessness as soon as at least twenty States had communicated to the Secretary-General their willingness to co-operate in such a conference. The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to fix the exact time and place for the conference, to issue invitations and to take all other measures for the convening and operation of the conference.

When twenty States had communicated their willingness to co-operate in the conference, the Secretary-General sent a letter, dated 11 August 1958, issuing the necessary invitations and convening the Conference at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva between 24 March and 17 April 1959.

The Secretary-General prepared for the Conference, *inter alia,* a provisional agenda, provisional rules of procedure and a memorandum concerning the method of work and procedures.

The Conference was attended by thirty-five States. Observers were sent by two States, four inter-governmental organizations, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and twenty-one non-governmental organizations. It chose as the basis of its work the draft Convention on the Reduction of Future Statelessness. The articles of the draft were considered first in a Committee of the Whole and, subsequently, in plenary meeting. The Conference adopted seventeen articles, but was not able to complete its work. At the fourteenth plenary meeting on 18 April 1959, the Conference adopted a resolution by which it proposed "to the competent organ of the United Nations to reconvene the Conference at the earliest possible time in order to continue and complete its work".

The Secretary-General is in the process of consulting with the States which participated in the Conference regarding the reconvening of the Conference.

6. Treaties and multilateral conventions

(*a*) Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements

A total of 547 treaties and international agreements were registered with the Secretariat during the year ended 15 June 1959: 437 by twenty-seven Governments, 80 by four specialized agencies, and 30 *ex officio.* A total of 7 treaties and agreements were filed and recorded: 4 by the Secretariat and 3 at the request of a specialized agency. This brought up to 7,114 the total of treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded from 14 December 1946 to 15 June 1959. In addition, during the year ended 15 June 1959, 204 certified statements were registered, bringing up to 1,671 the total of certified statements registered or filed and recorded as at 15 June 1959.

During the period covered by the present report, the Secretariat has published 59 volumes of the *Treaty Series* (up to volume 279, and volumes 282, 285, 286, 287 and 294-298). In addition, the Secretariat has published *Cumulative Index No. 2* to volumes 101 to 200 of the *Treaty Series.*

Further, 30 volumes of the *Series* (up to volume 318), covering the material registered or filed and recorded up to the end of 1958, are being printed and are expected to come off the press during 1959, thus completing on schedule the three-year accelerated programme of publication of the *Treaty Series* initiated in 1957 and designed to reduce to one year the interval between registration and publication.

(*b*) New conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations

The following instrument of which the Secretary-General is the depositary has been drawn up under the auspices of the United Nations since the publication of the last report:

Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets and Protocol of Signature, done at Geneva on 15 January 1959.

(*c*) Status of signatures, ratifications and accessions: entry into force

The number of international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions has risen to 148.

During the period covered by the present report, a total of 125 signatures have been affixed to those agreements, and 164 instruments of ratification, accession or notification have been transmitted to the Secretary-General. Of those agreements, 101 have entered into force, the following 6 of them since 16 June 1958:

Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, done at New York on 20 February 1957 (entered into force on 11 August 1958);

Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats, done at Geneva on 18 May 1956 (entered into force on 1 January 1959);

Second Protocol of Rectifications and Modifications to the Texts of the Schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, done at Geneva on 8 November 1959 (entered into force on 2 February 1959);

Third Protocol of Rectifications and Modifications to the Texts of the Schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, done at Geneva on 24 October 1953 (entered into force on 2 February 1959);

Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles, done at Geneva on 18 May 1956 (entered into force on 8 April 1959);

Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York on 10 June 1958 (entered into force on 7 June 1959).

(*d*) Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes

The following lists corresponding to the three forms of accession provided in article 38 of the Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, approved by the General Assembly on 28 April 1947, are published in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 43 of the said Act:

ACCESSIONS

A. *All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III and IV)*

Belgium	23 December	1949
Norway	16 July	1951
Denmark	25 March	1952

B. *Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (chapters I and II), together with the general provisions dealing with these procedures (chapter IV)*

Sweden	22 June	1950

With the reservations provided in article 39, paragraph 2 (*a*), with the effect of excluding from the procedure described in the present Act disputes arising out of facts prior to the accession.

C. *Provisions relating to conciliation (chapter I) and the general provisions concerning that procedure (chapter IV)*

None.

7. Privileges and immunities

(*a*) CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Since the last annual report, three more States have deposited instruments of accession to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, namely, in the chronological order of their accession, Finland, Ghana and Libya. Sixty-one States, therefore, are parties to the Convention.

(*b*) CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

During the same period, three more States have deposited instruments of accession to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, namely, Finland, Ghana and Nicaragua. In addition, eleven States already parties to the Convention have, by notification, extended the application of the Convention to additional specialized agencies. At present, twenty-eight States are parties to the Convention.

Moreover, the same Convention became applicable to two additional specialized agencies when IMCO and IFC transmitted to the Secretary-General the final text of the annex adopted by each of them. The annex relating to the former was received by the Secretary-General on 12 February 1959 and became annex XII to the Convention; that relating to the latter was received by the Secretary-General on 22 April 1959 and became annex XIII to the Convention.

As regards annex VII relating to WHO, the Secretary-General received a third revised text from that Organization on 25 July 1958.

(*c*) SPECIAL AGREEMENTS RELATING TO PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

In respect of the subsidiary organ of the United Nations in charge of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General stationed in Jordan in furtherance of General Assembly resolution 1237 (ES-III) of 21 August 1958, an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the Jordanian Government in November 1958 provided for privileges, immunities and facilities for the subsidiary organ as well as for the Special Representative and officials of the United Nations assigned to his staff.

In connexion with the convening of the twenty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council in Mexico City from 7 to 24 April 1959, the Government of Mexico, by a letter dated 3 April 1959, undertook, as a part of the administrative arrangements for the session, that for the purposes of the conference the Government would apply to the Organization, its staff, representatives of Members and experts on mission the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. This undertaking was assumed on the understanding that it would not constitute a precedent with respect to the position which the Government of Mexico might in the future decide to take with respect to the Convention, to which Mexico had not yet acceded. The same letter also provided for access to and from the conference area which the Government undertook to recognize as constituting United Nations premises. In his reply dated 7 April 1959, the Secretary-General accepted with gratitude the offer of the Government of Mexico.

8. Rules of procedure of United Nations organs

(*a*) RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

At its twenty-second session, the Trusteeship Council revised rule 21 of its rules of procedure to provide for the replacement of the President by the Vice-President only in cases of temporary absence. The revised rule also provides that if the President "for any reason is no longer able to act in that capacity" a new President should be elected for the remainder of the unexpired term, instead of his being replaced by the Vice-President as formerly. In addition, the revised rule provides for the election of a new Vice-President for the unexpired term, should that officer for any reason no longer be able to act in that capacity, an eventuality for which no provision existed in the old rule.

At the same session, the Council decided that the Committee on Classification of Communications, established by resolution 1713 (XX) of 8 July 1957 to determine the provisional classification of communications received by the Council, should be continued for another year. At its twenty-fourth session, the Council decided that this Committee should be continued for a further period of one year.

(*b*) RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Africa

In accordance with paragraph 15 of its terms of reference, the Economic Commission for Africa adopted its rules of procedure at the first session. The rules adopted by the Commission were based on a draft prepared by the executive secretary of the Commission which took into account the rules of procedure of the

Economic and Social Council, of the functional commissions, and of the other regional economic commissions, in the light of the experience gained by the Secretariat in their application.

Rule requiring statement on financial implications

In paragraph 20 of the annex to resolution 693 (XXVI) of 31 July 1958, the Economic and Social Council requested that the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions should, along the lines of the rules of procedure of the Council and of the functional commissions, submit to the regional economic commissions the financial implications of programmes or projects before their approval by the commissions, and assure in particular that any new projects or programmes submitted to the commissions are accompanied by a statement of financial implications.

In response to this request, action was taken by the regional economic commissions at their last annual sessions. At its fourteenth session, ECE noted that its executive secretary had in the past made statements to the Commission on the financial implications of proposals or new programmes submitted to it. At their fifteenth and eighth sessions, respectively, ECAFE and ECLA decided to add a new rule to their rules of procedure (rule 23 for ECAFE and rule 26 for ECLA), formalizing a practice which had been followed by their executive secretaries in the past. A provision of a similar nature is contained in rule 29 of the rules of procedure of ECA, adopted by the Commission at its first session.

Rule concerning the distribution of documents

In resolution 694 B (XXVI) of 31 July 1958, the Economic and Social Council requested the regional economic commissions, as necessary, to amend their rules of procedure in order to provide that the documentation of agenda items should be circulated to members of the commissions not later than six weeks before the beginning of the session.

In compliance with the Council request, appropriate steps were taken by ECE at its fourteenth session, ECAFE at its fifteenth session and ECLA at its eighth session to amend their rules of procedure accordingly (rule 3 for ECE, rule 2 for ECAFE and rule 3 for ECLA). The six-week rule for the distribution of documentation was incorporated in rule 5 of the rules of procedure of ECA, adopted by the Commission at its first session.

9. United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Activities of the Tribunal

The Administrative Tribunal met at Headquarters in ordinary session from 17 November to 5 December 1958 to consider five cases.

The first case (Judgement No. 71) concerned an application submitted by a former staff member of the Bureau of Social Affairs. The application was directed against a decision of the Secretary-General not to offer the staff member a permanent contract and, consequently, to terminate his temporary appointment. The Secretary-General's decision was based on a recommendation of the Review Board which had found that the applicant had engaged in unauthorized business ventures and had not approached a reasonable standard of good order and responsibility in the conduct of his affairs, both in the community outside the United Nations and in connexion with his position as a member of the Secretariat *vis-à-vis* the Staff Regulations and Rules. The applicant alleged that the recommendation of the Review Board had been reached in haste, without a thorough investigation, and rested on factual and legal errors. The Tribunal found that the applicant's allegations had not been substantiated and that the record before it warranted the action taken by the Secretary-General. In consequence, it dismissed the application.

In the second case (Judgement No. 72), the application was submitted by a staff member of the Vienna branch of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It was directed against a decision of the Secretary-General designating Grand Haven, Michigan, as the staff member's place of home leave. The applicant contended that Santa Monica, California, was the place with which he had had the closest residential ties during the period of his most recent residence in his home country preceding the appointment and that, in consequence, Santa Monica and not Grand Haven should be designated as his place of home leave in accordance with staff rule 105.3. Interpreting the expression "closest residential ties" which appears in the above rule, the Tribunal decided that the applicant's place of home leave must be fixed in Santa Monica and that, in respect of the home leave already taken in 1957, he should be paid the difference between the cost of a journey to Santa Monica and the amount granted to him by the Administration for the journey to Grand Haven.

The third case (Judgement No. 73) concerned an application for the revision of Judgement No. 68. In Judgement No. 68, rendered on 22 August 1957, the Tribunal decided that the Administration had not exercised sufficient diligence in fulfilling its obligations to find a post for the applicant and, without ordering specific performance, awarded him compensation in the amount of one year's salary, with the deduction of the indemnities received upon termination. On 14 July 1958, the applicant, acting under article 12 of the Statute of the Tribunal, submitted four requests to the Tribunal. The first request asked the Tribunal to revise the part of Judgement No. 68 in which compensation was ordered in lieu of specific performance; the second, to revise the part of Judgement No. 68 in which the Tribunal fixed one year's salary as the measure of compensation; the third, to revise the part of Judgement No. 68 in which the Tribunal indicated the amount of the indemnities to be deducted from the compensation due to the applicant; the fourth, to award to the applicant the claim for costs which, he alleged, had been overlooked by the Tribunal and was not mentioned in Judgement No. 68. The Tribunal rejected all four requests for revision and dismissed the application: the first three requests were rejected on the grounds that they disclosed neither a new fact nor a clerical or arithmetical error which, under article 12, would have afforded competence to the Tribunal to revise its previous decision; the fourth was rejected on the grounds that, since Judgement No. 68 did not mention the claim for costs, the Tribunal should be deemed to have refused it.

The fourth case (Judgement No. 74) concerned an application submitted by a former staff member of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs dismissed from the United Nations Secretariat for misconduct. The application was directed against the pro-

ceedings of a committee appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate the applicant's conduct in his capacity of Deputy Secretary to the Special Committee on Hungary. It was also directed against the subsequent proceedings of the Joint Disciplinary Committee which recommended his dismissal. The applicant contended that the proceedings before both committees lacked due process on several grounds and were therefore illegal and invalid. He stated, in particular, that the Administration had denied him access to documents necessary for the proper preparation of his defence and that this denial, together with other violations of due process, compelled him to remain *ex parte* in the proceedings before the Joint Disciplinary Committee. The Tribunal found that the plea of lack of due process had been substantiated on none of the grounds invoked by the applicant. In particular, with regard to the alleged denial of documents, the Tribunal decided that while rules of equity and justice required access to information within the exclusive possession of the Administration, in so far as it was relevant to the issue under consideration, they did not entitle an applicant to call for any document from the opposite party regardless of its relevance. The Tribunal observed, in that respect, that the Administration had at no stage refused to give access to the documents requested by the applicant, but had only insisted that the Joint Disciplinary Committee should pronounce on their relevance to the charges against the applicant. It was the applicant who, in choosing to remain *ex parte* in the proceedings before the Joint Disciplinary Committee, had denied himself an opportunity for his defence. In conclusion, the Tribunal dismissed the application.

In the fifth and last case (Judgement No. 75), the application was submitted by a former staff member of UNICEF whose temporary contract had been terminated by the Executive Director on the recommendation of the Review Board not to grant him a permanent appointment. The applicant alleged that his termination lacked adequate justification and was motivated by prejudice. He expressly requested the rescission of the Review Board's recommendation and the rescission of a subsequent recommendation of the Joint Appeals Board that his termination was not contrary to the Staff Regulations. Furthermore, he implicitly requested the rescission of the Executive Director's decision to terminate his temporary contract. With respect to the first two requests, the Tribunal decided that recommendations of the Review Board and the Joint Appeals Board do not constitute decisions and could not be submitted to it as such. With respect to the third request concerning the Executive Director's decision, the Tribunal found that the applicant's allegations had not been substantiated. In consequence, it dismissed the application.

In the course of the ordinary session devoted to the consideration of the above cases, the Tribunal held a plenary session on 4 December 1958, for the purpose of electing its officers for 1959 and the consideration of matters affecting the operation of the Tribunal. At the plenary session, the Tribunal also adopted two amendments to its rules. In the first place, it redrafted paragraph 1 of article 5 in order to enable the President, after consulting the other members of the Tribunal, to postpone the annual plenary session to a later date when none of the cases on the list would justify the holding of a session for their consideration. In the second place, it added to article 17 a fourth paragraph which authorizes the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the chief administrative officer of a specialized agency to which the competence of the Tribunal has been extended in accordance with the Statute and the Chairman of the Joint Staff Pension Board to intervene if they consider that their respective administrations may be affected by the judgement to be given by the Tribunal.

10. International commercial arbitration

At its twenty-seventh session held in April 1959, the Economic and Social Council considered a resolution adopted by the United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration on 10 June 1958, which expressed the wish that the United Nations should encourage further study of measures for increasing the effectiveness of arbitration in the settlement of private law disputes. In a note submitted to the Council, the Secretary-General summarized the views expressed by the Conference and indicated some of the possible ways in which interested Governments and organizations might make practical contributions to the more effective use of arbitration, in particular through a wider diffusion of information on arbitration laws and practice, improvement of existing arbitration facilities and development of arbitral legislation.

The members of the Council who took part in the discussion on the subject of international commercial arbitration emphasized the need to encourage the adoption of practical measures in the field of arbitration technology, such as the provision of adequate arbitration facilities suitable to the needs of international trade, the setting up of educational programmes, the devising of model arbitral clauses and the development of simple workable rules and procedures which could be followed by businessmen in the settlement of their disputes. While the primary responsibility for these activities would rest with Governments, arbitral institutions and other organizations, the application of such practical measures required both proper direction, which meant technical advice and assistance, and proper co-ordination, which meant the provision of firm and sensible guiding lines, and in both these areas the United Nations and its organs could play a useful role. The Secretary-General might also consider whether the Secretariat could be of assistance to Governments and institutions in facilitating arbitration where, for one reason or another, the parties did not wish to use existing facilities.

At its 1060th meeting, on 17 April 1959, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 708 (XXVII) which had been submitted jointly by Costa Rica, the Netherlands, Pakistan and the United States. Under the terms of this resolution, the Council: (1) expressed the wish that arbitral associations give particular attention to educational activities, to the establishment, where necessary, of new arbitration facilities or improvement of existing ones, and to facilitating private law arbitrations; (2) invited Governments to consider sympathetically any measures for improving their arbitral legislation and institutions, to encourage interested organizations in the development of arbitration facilities and related activities, and to avail themselves of appropriate opportunities to obtain or to furnish, as the case may be, technical advice and assistance; (3) suggested that inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field of international private law arbitration co-operate with each other and with the United Nations

organs concerned; (4) recommended that the regional economic commissions of the United Nations which have not as yet included such a project in their programme of work consider the desirability of undertaking a study of measures for the more effective use of arbitration by Member States in their regions; and (5) requested the Secretary-General to assist, within the limits of available staff and financial resources, Governments and organizations in their efforts to improve arbitral legislation, practice and institutions, in particular by helping them to obtain technical advice and assistance from appropriate sources available for this purpose and by providing guidance to Governments and organizations concerned in co-ordinating their efforts and promoting more effective use of arbitration in connexion with international trade and other private law transactions.

Chapter V

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

1. Conference and documents services

(*a*) The conference programme

The wider provisions of resolution 1202 (XII) adopted by the General Assembly on 13 December 1957 concerning the pattern of conferences have facilitated the more orderly planning of the basic annual programme of conferences during the past year. As a consequence, it has been possible to meet more easily the additional servicing requirements which have arisen as a result of the growing number of special unscheduled meetings. It will, however, be necessary to keep a close watch of the increase of such unscheduled meetings and the extent to which they can be fitted into the annual basic programme without detracting from the beneficial effects of the resolution mentioned above.

The servicing of the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which was a joint undertaking by the European Office and Headquarters, represented from the technical and planning point of view the most important single conference event during the period under review.

(*b*) Documents services

Under the policy guidance of the Chief Editor, Editorial Control continued its task as outlined in previous reports, being specially aided in this by the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1203 (XII) of 13 December 1957 on the control and limitation of documentation. Advice and help were given in the matter of planning, co-ordinating and rewriting documents and, with the co-operation of departments, much non-essential material was eliminated and documents thereby made more concise and readable. As a part of its function, Editorial Control continued to issue drafting instructions and again conducted drafting seminars. Although progress has been made in the control and limitation of documentation, the creation of such new bodies as the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has increased the volume of work to such an extent that it has not been possible for the service to exercise its function as fully as might be desirable. Co-operation with the Publications Board was continued and extended.

In addition to the Terminology Glossary on Atomic Energy which was published in 1955, a new and enlarged glossary was issued in four languages in conjunction with the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in August 1958; it has now been expanded to more than 6,000 terms and will be issued in the five official languages. A provisional Terminology Glossary on Outer Space has also been published and work is proceeding on the completion of glossaries of terms used in the field of computing machinery and information theory which will be helpful for the preparation and translation of documentation dealing with atomic energy and outer space technology.

In publishing, further efforts have been made during the period covered by the present report to improve on the objectives outlined in previous reports. The volume of printing undertaken in soft currency areas was increased by utilizing new sources in these areas to offset a rise in production costs which took place in other markets, thereby maintaining total expenditures proportionally at the same level as in previous years.

The internal reproduction facilities continued to be used to an even greater extent with a view to relieving the contractual printing budget. The volume of work transferred to internal reproduction from the contractual printing budget, costed at external prices, amounted to approximately $210,000 as compared to $170,000 for the corresponding period last year. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions approved the purchase of some additional internal reproduction equipment which was installed in the European Office for the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. With this expanded capacity and as a result of measures taken both by Headquarters and the European Office, it will be possible to reproduce internally in English, French, Spanish and Russian the records of all the meetings of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. This programme continues under the guidance and approval of the Publications Board.

During the period under review, the English version of the Proceedings of the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was published. This comprised thirty-two volumes which were printed by twelve different printers in five countries and represented a major technical accomplishment, since by decentralizing the work in this manner the task was completed in a remarkably short time and at a very reasonable cost to the United Nations, without sacrificing uniformity of style, presentation and quality. It has also been possible for the first time to issue the *Treaty Series* at a continuous rate of four volumes a month, thus reducing the delay between the time of registration and the publication of a treaty by the United Nations. As regards distribution, existing patterns were reviewed once again and discussed with the Publications Board. Owing in great measure to the co-operation and understanding of the permanent missions, it was possible, in many instances, to reduce the total number of copies.

(c) Library services

The sharp increase in the use of the Library which was noted in 1957 continued in 1958. The number of reference questions answered was over 100,000 as compared to 87,000 in 1957, and approximately 90,000 items were loaned for use outside the Library as compared to 80,000 in 1957. From these and other indications it is estimated that the over-all use of the Library services has increased by about 50 per cent from the 1954-1956 level.

The staff, no larger than in previous years, was hard pressed to meet the daily demands of the service. Much that should have been done in the way of improved organization and description of the collections had necessarily to be deferred.

Total accession for the year amounted to slightly more than 250,000 pieces of material of all kinds: about 7,000 books, 80,000 issues of periodicals and newspapers, 75,000 government documents, 100,000 United Nations and specialized agency documents, 3,600 sound recordings, 1,200 maps and 112 cubic feet of archival materials. To some degree the intake was offset by a systematic withdrawal of materials, particularly periodicals and newspapers, which were of no further interest.

There were no new bibliographical undertakings, but the Library was able to continue its several established series, the *United Nations Documents Index,* the *Index to Proceedings,* the *List of Selected Articles, New Publications* and the *Cumulative Index to the United Nations Treaty Series,* and to produce a number of special bibliographies, indexes and archival guides.

2. General services

During the period under review, general service activities again were particularly directed toward the overseas operations of the United Nations. The establishment of the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon and of the mission in Jordan, coupled with the continuing requirements of the United Nations Emergency Force, were primarily responsible for this situation; however, the trend was heightened by an increased emphasis on the question of the co-ordination of administrative matters at all overseas offices.

(a) Purchase and Transportation Service

Special attention has been given to advanced planning of procurement for overseas activities to reduce to a minimum the necessity for emergency purchases. Not only has this permitted a substantial extension of international purchases of supplies and equipment for the Emergency Force, but also it has resulted in notably lower prices and the selection of commodities which are more suited to the varying national requirements of the contingents.

Although extensive procurement action was required in connexion with the organization of logistical support for the United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon, the rapid mobilization of supplies and equipment was largely accomplished by the emergency diversion of material from the Emergency Force and the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization. Upon the completion of the work of the mission in Lebanon, special attention was given to the utilization of equipment, purchased for the Observation Group by other activities of the United Nations, and it has thus been possible, in many instances, to recover a substantial portion of the cost of such items.

(b) Field Operations Service

As the central co-ordinating point for administrative matters involving political and trusteeship missions, the work of the Field Operations Service was especially affected by the increased overseas commitments of the United Nations. During a period when substantial progress was being made toward regularizing the logistical and administrative requirements of the United Nations Emergency Force, it was necessary quickly to organize supporting services for the Observation Group in Lebanon and then for the mission in Jordan. The experience gained in the establishment of the Emergency Force was invaluable to the accomplishment of this task, and many difficulties were avoided which otherwise might have been unforeseen.

In May 1959, responsibility for administrative matters affecting the information centres, as distinct from substantive and policy questions, was transferred to the Field Operations Service. Studies are now under way to simplify accounting and reporting procedures for the information centres and to relieve the field officials of unnecessary administrative details. Efforts are also continuing to consolidate in common premises offices of the United Nations and other international agencies in various locations throughout the world. A comprehensive survey of this question has been prepared which indicates certain opportunities for further progress.

(c) Communications and Records Service

During the period under review, light-weight, portable, simultaneous interpretation equipment, designed and constructed by the Communications and Records Service, was successfully used overseas at meetings of the Economic and Social Council, ECA and ECLA. The television facilities at Headquarters have also been expanded through the installation of a new video recorder, thus permitting more efficient and satisfactory coverage of United Nations meetings.

The increased activity of the United Nations offices overseas has again been reflected in the use of such communications facilities as the radio-teleprinter circuit, the Field Service radio network and the diplomatic pouch service. Certain refinements in these lines of communication were effected, including the completion of the installation of a more powerful radio transmitter in Karachi which has improved the signal to other points on the network. In addition, the frequency and number of diplomatic pouches was increased by over 15 per cent.

Through the application of more efficient records management techniques, continued progress has been achieved in the disposal of non-active records of no historical significance; during the year, over 1,600 linear feet of such material were destroyed.

(d) Buildings Management Service

Requirements for office accommodations as a result of expanded or additional programmes have been a major preoccupation of the Buildings Management Service and have necessitated several substantial organizational relocations. As a result of the continuing need

for space by many units, a survey of all office space has been initiated in an effort to plan long-term arrangements for a better utilization of the existing facilities.

Personnel of the Service have acted in an advisory and consultative capacity with respect to the construction of the United Nations building at Santiago, Chile, the modernization of the buildings at Geneva and the planning of a delegation office building near the Headquarters site. In addition, various minor improvements in building facilities and *décor* have been effected, while such major items of preventative maintenance as repairs to the Library building and the refrigeration condensers have been initiated.

In the fields of public safety and security, the heavy attendance at meetings, especially during the General Assembly, has been a matter of particular concern. Fortunately, property damage and personal accidents remained at a minimum.

(*e*) Commercial Management Service

Among the various revenue-producing activities administered by the Commercial Management Service, the catering operation has presented the most serious difficulties during the past year owing to the impact of rising food and labour costs in the New York area. The effect of these increased costs was, for the most part, offset by revisions of operating schedules and an increase to over $2 million in the total volume of gross sales.

As regards the United Nations Postal Administration, general philatelic interest has continued to be substantial, but there has been a slackening in the speculative purchase of issues, with a consequential decrease in revenue. Promotion of sales outside North America is continuing to be emphasized with encouraging results, and further extension of the system of sale in local currency through the information centres has been undertaken.

3. Staff administration

The Secretariat passed through a year of relative stability from the point of view of staff administration. Rotation of staff from office to office, and to temporary duty stations such as the United Nations Emergency Force in Gaza, and the missions in Palestine, Somaliland, Korea, and in India and Pakistan, proceeded on the basis of relatively long-term planning. The staffing requirements of activities in Lebanon and Jordan presented sudden and urgent demands which were met by rapid deployment of the required staff.

The initial staff of ECA at Addis Ababa was composed of career staff members from the Secretariat and others recruited for this office. Staffs were also assembled for the plebiscite in Togoland and the newly created Special Fund. Recruitment began for the programme of operational and executive personnel under General Assembly resolution 1256 (XIII) of 14 November 1958. Assistance was provided to the Foreign Ministers' Conference at Geneva, to IMCO during its first session and in connexion with the establishment of its secretariat. The secondment of certain staff to IAEA continued during the year.

Active association continued with the technical assistance programme. Some 327 new experts were appointed, drawn from forty-two countries and sent into service in fifty-eight countries; there was a considerable increase in extensions of appointments of experts already in the field.

Increasing prices and rising salaries in many countries put some strain on the base salary scales and the system of adjustments now in use by the organizations. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination decided to undertake a careful study of these arrangements in the light of the practices of national Governments and of present economic trends.

The salary and allowance system recommended by the Salary Review Committee, as approved by the General Assembly, was consolidated throughout the regular operations of the Secretariat except for "longevity increments" (Staff Regulations, annex I, paragraph 5) which present administrative difficulties not yet overcome. New arrangements for the payment of dependency allowances, as recommended by the administrative heads of the participating international organizations and as approved on a provisional basis by the General Assembly, were put into operation. Initial experience in the United Nations as well as in all other organizations which adopted them indicates that the new definitions are workable.

The internal machinery for the appointment and promotion of staff, which had been set up during the previous year, completed its first annual review of staff in the general service and professional categories. During the next year, efforts will be made to improve the procedures with a view to a smoother and speedier functioning of the system, while retaining the principles of frequent and effective review of the entire staff, of staff collaboration, and of careful scrutiny of candidates for appointment.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1310 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, a comprehensive review of the Joint Staff Pension Fund is being undertaken with the assistance of outside experts. This review is to embrace the system of benefits and their present and future adequacy, the methods by which pensionable remuneration could be revised, and the financial and technical bases of the Pension Fund. The Secretary-General has been requested to submit, in conjunction with the executive heads of the other member organizations and in co-operation with the Pension Board, proposals for action by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session in 1960. Pending the outcome of this comprehensive review of the Pension Fund, the pensions and life annuities paid by the Fund were supplemented from 1 January 1959 by an amount equal to 5 per cent of the regular benefit. The pensionable base on which contributions to and benefits payable from the Pension Fund are made in respect of staff in the professional category and above have been increased by 5 per cent with effect from 1 January 1959.

Certain amendments to the Regulations of the Joint Staff Pension Fund were approved by the General Assembly in resolution 1309 (XIII) of 10 December 1958. Improvements in the retirement, disability, and widow benefits approved at the twelfth session in respect of the current participants were made available with retroactive effect from 1 January 1958 to persons who had retired, become disabled or become entitled to widow benefits before that date. Article XVIII of the Regulations, which permits participants to make volun-

tary contributions so as to increase the amount of their retirement benefits, was amended to raise the maximum total retirement benefit which could be so obtained from 50 to 60 per cent of the participant's final average pensionable remuneration. Time-limits were set under which entitlement to lump-sum payments and life annuities will lapse in case the person entitled has lodged no claim, has failed to submit payment instructions or has refused to accept payment. The time-limits are two years for a lump-sum payment and five consecutive years for a pension or life annuity. The provision does not affect any right to a benefit which has not been claimed for reasons beyond the beneficiary's control, and the entitlement may be reinstated if exceptional circumstances warrant it. The General Assembly also decided that the composition of the Pension Board was to be changed and the number of members decreased after the forthcoming comprehensive review of the Pension Fund has been completed or on 1 January 1962, whichever is earlier.

The General Assembly made two amendments to the Staff Regulations by resolution 1295 (XIII) of 5 December 1958. Regulation 3.4 relating to dependency benefits was amended to delete a provision relating to income taxation which the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the participating organizations had reported to be of insufficient importance to the system of dependency benefits to warrant the considerable administrative difficulties involved in its application. Annex IV to the Staff Regulations was amended to bring the conditions under which a staff member loses entitlement to "service benefit" into line with the conditions under which he becomes a full participant in the Pension Fund.

The Secretariat continued to be indebted to the Volunteer Services for their devoted contribution of time and skill in developing programmes designed particularly to welcome newly arrived staff members into the life of the Headquarters community.

4. Financial questions

The budgetary and financial situation of the United Nations Emergency Force is covered in the portion of the present report dealing with the Force (see chapter I, section 8).

(*a*) Budgetary situation

The Financial Report and Accounts for 1958 show budgetary expenditures for that year totalling $60,848,555; the budgetary surplus for the year amounted to $571,278. Of this amount, $43,290 was credited to Members' contributions for 1959, and $527,988 is the balance for credit to Members against 1960 contributions.

The foreword to the budget estimates for 1960 summarizes the estimates for that year and the position of the 1959 budget. The initial estimates for 1960 total $61,863,200 compared with appropriations for 1959 of $60,802,120. Income other than staff assessment is estimated at $5,319,300 and income from staff assessment at $6,250,000; the comparable 1959 figures are $5,317,880 and $6,123,000 respectively. Some of the factors reflected in the increased 1960 estimates will also affect the 1959 expenditures.

(*b*) Working Capital Fund

By General Assembly resolution 1340 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, the Working Capital Fund was established for 1959 at $23.5 million, of which amount $22,948,830 was to be provided by cash advances from Members on the basis of the scale of assessments applying to 1959 contributions, and $551,170 by transfer of the balance of surplus account as at 31 December 1957 not applied against Members' assessments for 1958.

As at 31 May 1959, a balance of $806,293 remained unpaid in respect of the cash advances from Members to the Working Capital Fund. As at the same date, the Secretary-General, under authorities granted by resolution 1340 (XIII), had advanced from the Fund the following amounts: (1) to finance budgetary expenditures pending the receipt of contributions, $19,233,750; (2) for loans to a preparatory commission, etc., $32,909; (3) for self-liquidating purchases and activities, $288,842; (4) for advances for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, $146,858. In addition to these advances, authorizations issued under resolution 1340 (XIII) for which funds have not been disbursed totalled $225,841.

(*c*) Contributions

As at 31 May 1959, the status of the 1959 contributions and those in arrears for 1958, 1957 and 1956 was as follows:

	Assessments for the year, in US dollars			
	1959	*1958*	*1957*	*1956*
Total amount ...	61,500,000	51,500,000	49,088,050	48,330,000
Payments and other credits ..	15,221,049	47,895,121	47,866,961	48,320,355
Balance due	46,278,951	3,604,879	1,221,089	9,645

The contributions to the budgets for years prior to 1956 have been paid in full.

Assessments for 1959 were made on the basis of the scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 1308 (XIII) of 10 December 1958. Under the authority granted by that resolution, the Secretary-General, after consulting the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, advised Member States that 14.85 per cent of their 1959 contributions could be paid in Swiss francs, 11.60 per cent in pounds sterling and 6.00 per cent in a group of other non-United States dollar currencies. The total of 32.45 per cent of the 1959 contributions which can be financed in currencies other than United States dollars represents an amount equivalent to $11.8 million. The similar figures in respect of the 1958 contributions were 34.75 per cent and $10,440,000 respectively. Fifteen Member States have availed themselves in 1959 of the option to pay in one or more of the non-United States currencies.

(*d*) Cash position

After consideration of reports by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the cash position of the Organization, the General Assembly on 13 December 1958 adopted resolution 1341 (XIII) by which, *inter alia*, the increase in the Working Capital Fund mentioned above was approved, and the Secretary-General was authorized, under specified conditions, to borrow cash from special funds and accounts in his custody for pur-

poses which normally relate to the Working Capital Fund. It became necessary, in June 1959, to exercise this authority.

(*e*) Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds

The Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds appointed by General Assembly resolution 1197 (XII) of 13 December 1957 was established to assist in obtaining funds for programmes falling outside the regular United Nations budget and financed through voluntary contributions. These programmes included the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, UNICEF, UNREF and UNRWA.

In its report to the Assembly at its thirteenth session the Committee, commenting on the results of holding a special pledging conference for contributions to the programmes of UNRWA and UNREF, recommended that this procedure be maintained. The financial position of these programmes is reviewed in the appropriate portions of the present report (see chapter I, section 10, and chapter II, part F).

On the basis of this recommendation, the Assembly on 5 December 1958 adopted resolution 1296 (XIII) under which an *ad hoc* Committee of the whole Assembly would be convened during the fourteenth session where pledges of voluntary contributions for the two refugee programmes would be announced. The Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds was reappointed, under the same terms of reference as in previous years, to report on its activities to the Assembly at its fourteenth session.

5. United Nations International School and delegation office facilities

The problem of providing adequate educational facilities for the children of a staff of many nationalities has continued to attract serious attention. After considering the problem, the General Assembly, by resolution 1297 (XIII) of 5 December 1958, made a grant of $32,700 to the budget of the International School at Headquarters, to be applied against a deficit of $54,000 during the school year 1958-1959. By the terms of the same resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to use his good offices to assist the Board of Trustees of the School in finding suitable permanent facilities in Manhattan. As a temporary measure, arrangements have been made, through the co-operation of the City of New York, for the use of a school building belonging to the City in the vicinity of the Headquarters area. This building will be available only until September 1962.

During 1959, the Board of Trustees has taken steps to broaden its representation by the inclusion of representatives of delegations and of prominent figures in the educational and business fields.

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